# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR

### His Defalcations Over $100,000.

### Our Coal Trade Statistics.

### Heroism of a Child.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR.

**The Defalcation Said to be Upwards of $100,000—Has Bailey Committed Suicide?**

The mysterious disappearance of Collector Bailey was the chief topic of conversation in the city yesterday. An army of detectives spent both Saturday and Sunday in a vain effort to strike the trail of the fugitive. It was generally thought that the Collector had left New York with but very little money. Some of his friends said that they believed he had committed suicide. His heart-broken wife still remains at his residence very ill.

THE LAST TIME

the Collector was seen in public was on Tuesday afternoon, during the progress of the Fullerton trial before Judge Woodruff. At the close of the trial, Bailey told a friend that he was satisfied that Fullerton would be acquitted. He seemed nervous and agitated, and at the close of the conversation walked off very rapidly. A rumor was spread on Saturday that Bailey had left a memorandum which had been found. In it he is said to

CONFESS HIS GUILT.

He acknowledges himself a defaulter, but says that he had no intention of really defrauding the Government. He intended to make up the amount of what he had abstracted at some future time. It was also very needlessly said that the Collector's bondsmen were beginning to feel anxious about his disappearance. On hearing this, said one of the special agents of the Treasury, I thought of the Dutchman who trudged through a furious storm with the snow up to his knees already, and murmured all the time, "Eh, Hans, it's pekinning to snow!" His bondsmen are Messrs. George Opdyke, H. E. Dawes, Henry Clews, George Douglass, and the representatives of the estate of Henry J. Raymond.

ARREST OF BAILEY'S CHIEF DEPUTY.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Childs, Bailey's Chief Deputy, was arrested in the office at Cedar street, by Colonel Whittlesey, of the Secret Service Department, on the charge of being implicated in Bailey's defalcations. Childs is well known as one of Bailey's right hand men. He says that Bailey's frauds may be traced back for nearly twenty years. From what Childs has said it appears that there was a balance of about $5000 against Bailey when he was transferred from the Fourth District, and to assume the balance against him now to be $100,000 would be to make a small estimate. But Mr. C. S. Banfield, of the Treasury, is personally making a thorough investigation, and from information already received it is expected that the total defalcation will amount to between $150,000 and $200,000.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF BAILEY'S FLIGHT.

The immediate cause of the sudden flight of Bailey was personified in Solicitor Banfield, who was sent on from Washington to investigate the affairs in Mr. Bailey's department. Solicitor Banfield is a man who is not deceived by a garb of high respectability and deep piety. He had seen what some other gentleman in the Government employ, who stood equally high and seemed equally irreproachable, had done. Solicitor Banfield knew that false figures and wrong accounts will offset a seemingly very fine character, and make it kick the beam too. He grated very harshly against Mr. Bailey; there was no soft spot to be found in him. Commissioner Delano had arrived here before him, on the same errand, but had returned with a report that all was right. Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department, came with Solicitor Banfield. Mr. Smith was rather more hesitating than Mr. Bonfield. He had a very high opinion of Mr. Bailey until plain black and white showed him the truth.

$60,000 WORTH OF WHISKY.

A number of cases have been found by the investigators which are interesting. While in the Fourth District, in January, 1867, he gave a Mr. Frank Edwards permission to transport 600 barrels of whisky to the First District of California. The whisky was to go to the bonded warehouse of McCandray & Colsane, one of the largest shipping houses in San Francisco. The firm and the bonded warehouse were found to be mere inventions, the liquor was never sent to California, the bondsmen were unsubstantial beings who had no existence on this globe, and Mr. Frank Edwards betook himself to unknown quarters.

$20,000 FOR MR. BAILEY.

While in the Fourth district, in January, 1867, Mr. Bailey seized the rectifying establishment of Th. B Kerr, Nos. 138 and 140 West Seventeenth street. This establishment was not in Bailey's district, but that made no difference to him. After holding the place for twenty days, he released his hold upon it. The following receipt will tell the story:—

[OFFICIAL.]

NO. 61 CHAMBERS STREET, OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW YORK, January 28, 1868.—Received from Thomas B. Kerr the sum of $20,000, in settlement of charges connected with the seizure of premises in West Seventeenth street, subject to the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JOSHUA BAILEY, Collector.

Bailey was satisfied with the $20,000, but Kerr sought to recover his money after a number of months. Bailey then commenced to suit to recover a legal forfeiture of the money, but was beaten in the courts. Kerr only recovered some $13,000 after all.

HOW JOSEPH JONES & CO. WERE FLEECED.

The third charge against Mr. Bailey is that he received $32,000 to settle the case of Jones & Co., wholesale liquor merchant in Whitehall street, and that only $7500 of the amount was accounted for to the Government. The establishment of this firm was seized about two years ago by Mr. Bailey. No statement has been made about the disposition of the amount retained from the Treasury Department.

A DEFICIENCY OF $43,000 IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

The next charge against Collector Bailey is that there was a deficiency in his accounts in the Fourth district of $43,000. When Mr. Hugh McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury, his attention, it is said, was called to this fact, and he made a private investigation of the affairs of the late Collector, and withheld or rather did not give the evidence to the public. This trouble, however, was suffered to rest till Mr. Bailey became Collector of the Thirty-second district, when it was again revived. It is averred that Mr. Bailey intended to make up the deficiency while in the Thirty-second district.

The above, with other charges, appears to have removed any confidence which Mr. Banfield may have previously reposed in Mr. Bailey, and he acted accordingly. He transmitted the result of his examinations to Washington, and the result was Bailey's removal and flight.

These are only a few out of many cases. General Pleasonton will probably suspend all the suits begun by Bailey.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

## THE COAL TRADE.

**Official Statistics—Coal Trade of the United States.**

From the *Miner's Journal* Coal Statistical Register for 1870, just published, we take the following interesting passages:—

**Anthracite Coal.**

It will be seen by the following table that the supply of anthracite coal has fallen off 183,630 tons, while the semi-anthracite and bituminous coals now embraced in our table have increased 946,860 tons during the year.

The whole supply of anthracite sent to market

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| In 1869 was | 13,221,380 |
| In 1868 was | 13,405,016 |
| Decrease in 1869 | 183,630 |
| Semi-anthracite and bituminous in 1869 | 5,086,930 |
| " " " " in 1868 | 4,140,070 |
| Increase in 1869 | 946,860 |

Making the whole increase in anthracite and bituminous coal embraced in our table, for the year 1869, 763,230 tons against 1,779,309 tons in 1868.

The whole supply of coal mined in the United States in 1869 we give as follows:—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Official quantity of anthracite sent to market | 13,221,384 |
| Consumed in coal regions (estimated) | 2,500,000 |
| | 15,721,386 |
| Bituminous (official), including 423,810 tons imported | 5,086,930 |
| Bituminous mined and consumed in the United States, in 1869, not embraced in our tables (estimated) | 10,000,000 |
| Total product for consumption in 1869 | 30,811,316 |

**Trade Comparisons.**

The consumption of coal in England in 1868 was 103,141,157 tons. In 1859 it was 71,900,000 tons, showing an increase of 31,241,141 tons in ten years. Our consumption seems small compared with the consumption of Great Britain, which is not as large in territory as the States of Pennsylvania and New York. With ample protection to our home industry, our annual coal product will increase in a very short time equal to that of Great Britain.

To give a stronger comparison of our trade with that of Great Britain, we can state that the whole product of anthracite coal sent to market from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, from 1820 and 1822 to 1869 inclusive, amounts in the aggregate to 112,640,632 tons, and only exceeds the product of Great Britain in the single year of 1868, 9,499,485 tons.

Of the total product of 15,721,386 tons anthracite mined in 1869, about 6,700,000 tons were consumed in the regions and on the lines of the transporting companies short of tide-water, leaving but about 9,000,000 tons that reached tide. Of this quantity, there was not less than 7,000,000 tons sent to New Jersey and markets east of New Jersey. Besides the consumption of Philadelphia and vicinity, there were only 171,631 tons, including 17,182 tons sent to foreign ports, shipped south of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

**Supply of Different Regions.**

The supply of anthracite coal sent to market in 1868 and 1866 was furnished as follows:—

| | 1868. | 1869. | *Loss* | *Gain.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyoming Region | 5,990,813 | 6,068,369 | .... | 77,556 |
| Schuylkill " | 4,414,356 | 4,748,969 | .... | 354,613 |
| Lehigh " | 2,507,582 | 1,929,883 | 595,799 | .... |
| Shamokin " | 492,265 | 474,525 | 17,740 | .... |
| | 13,405,016 | 13,221,386 | 595,799 | 412,169 |
| | 13,221,386 | | 412,169 | |
| | 183,630 | | 183,630 | |

To show the course of the trade and the supply from different regions, we subjoin the following for reference:—

| *Year.* | *Schuylkill.* | *Wyoming.* | *Lehigh.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 3,370,516 | 2,941,817 | 1,881,774 |
| 1861 | 2,697,489 | 3,055,140 | 1,738,377 |
| 1862 | 2,890,598 | 3,145,770 | 1,351,054 |
| 1863 | 3,433,265 | 3,759,610 | 1,984,713 |
| 1864 | 3,642,218 | 3,960,836 | 2,054,669 |
| 1865 | 3,735,802 | 3,256,658 | 1,822,535 |
| 1866 | 4,633,487 | 4,736,616 | 2,128,867 |
| 1867 | 4,334,820 | 5,328,322 | 2,062,446 |
| 1868 | 4,414,356 | 5,990,813 | 2,507,582 |
| 1869 | 4,748,960 | 6,068,369 | 1,929,583 |

At the close of last year's business we stated that if Congress, then in session, would remodel the tariff in the interests of domestic industry, and adjust our national finances, the market would take about one million tons increase between the coal regions and the seaboard. They did not settle either of these questions, and the increase was 763,230 tons.

**Mine Inspection.**

Mr. John Eltringham, the Mine Inspector appointed by Governor Geary, under the act for the safety of the lives of the miners, passed by the Legislature last April, entered on his duties on the first of May, and has sent his report to the Governor for the period extending from that time up to January, 1870.

We have been permitted to examine some portions of the report which are of public interest, and have gleaned the following statistics from the same:—

Whole number of collieries examined in Schuylkill county since May 1, 141.

This embraces all the collieries in this county mining and shipping coal to market. There are about twenty-five small collieries mining coal for the supply of the different towns in the coal regions not embraced in the report:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of drifts are | 134 |
| Number of slopes | 115 |
| Number of shafts | 13 |

A drift is run in horizontal above the water level. A slope is sunk on the inclination of the vein below the water level, the pitch ranging from 10 to 80 degrees. A shaft is sunk perpendicularly through the overlying strata to the vein desired to be worked.

The deepest slope below the water level is 1560 feet. This is the Duncan Colliery, which was abandoned at the close of the year, with eight feet of the finest red ash coal produced in the region at the bottom of the slope. The next deepest is 1443 feet, another 990, and another 972 feet. The other slopes are all of lesser depths.

The deepest shafts are the Wadesville, 665 feet; the St. Clair shaft, 620; and the others are of the following depths:—600, 364, 350, four of 300 each, 257, 250,140, and 124.

In the ventilation of the collieries below water level there are used:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Furnaces | 39 |
| Fans | 60 |
| | 99 |

In ten collieries where the furnaces are used there is but one outlet for the men; but these collieries are not extensive, and some are new ones, which do not require much ventilation.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of men and boys employed at the 141 collieries were | 22,197 |
| Number of mules used | 1,625 |
| Number of drift cars | 6,206 |
| Number of steam engines at mines | 460 |
| Aggregate horse power | 25,221 |

The number of persons killed in the 141 collieries in Schuylkill county, from May 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870, were 57 in 38 collieries. The number of injured were 91, in 41 collieries. Taking the quantity of coal mined after the first of May, it would give one person killed in Schuylkill county for every 87,000 tons mined; and one person injured for about every 42,400 tons mined. At least two-thirds of the deaths are caused by falls of coal and slate, and a large proportion of those injured arises from the same causes. But few deaths, comparatively speaking, have occurred in Schuylkill county from explosions, which are caused by bad ventilation in mines.

## A TRAGEDY.

**Dramatic Catastrophe at a Fire.**

A fire occurred recently at Marion, S. C., destroying several houses, and causing a loss of $40,000. The *Star* of that place thus relates a deplorable incident:—

"Mr. Iseman, one of our oldest and most respected merchants, lost his life in his humane exertions to rescue a lady from the flames. Believing that a female was asleep in the upper story of one of the buildings then on fire, he rushed up the stairs to save her. On reaching the third story he found that the lady was not there; then, attempting to return, he found escape impossible from the smoke and flames which rendered the whole stairway impassable. Rushing to a window, he was seen by the crowd below, who cried out to him to jump to the ground, and he in return begged them to interpose something to break the violence of his fall. Just at that moment a keg of powder in the lower floor of the building, occupied as a store, exploded and shivered the whole structure, and the unfortunate man was lost in the burning ruins. The next morning only his bones were found among the smouldering embers where the house had been."

## THE INSANE WELL.

**History of the Boring of the Deepest Hole in the World—The Final Report of the Superintendent.**

The St. Louis *Republican*, March 15, says:—

It is well known that the feature in connection with the design of the new County Insane Asylum was that the water supply was to be derived from an artesian well. The boring was commenced almost at the same time with the erection of the building, and was continued without intermission until within a few months ago, when it was abandoned. The boring was carried to a depth greater, we believe, than any similar well in the world; but the subterranean water was not reached, at least where it had sufficient strength and volume to rise above the surface of the ground. There was something evidently wrong in the geological and other forecastings, and, after a large expenditure of money, somewhere about $100,000, the work was thrown up in despair by the County Court. Yesterday, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, superintendent of the undertaking, submitted a lengthy report embodying a history of the work, from which we make the following abstract:—

The work of boring was commenced on the grounds at the south side of the Insane Asylum, in a well which had been dug to the depth of seventy-one and a half feet. The tubing having been placed in position, a 4½-inch drill was put down on the afternoon of the 31st of March, 1866, and the boring commenced, and was continued day and night, with only the necessary stoppages, until the 9th of August, 1869, when it was stopped finally; at which time the well had been sunk to a depth of 3843½ feet. In the entire depth, 63 feet of clay has been passed through, 6 feet of coal, 360 feet of shale, 2725 feet of limestone, and 680 feet of sandstone. A number of specimens have been saved from each formation. At a depth of 1222 feet the water was a little saltish. At a depth of 2140 feet a flinty opening was struck, which made the drill deviate from a straight course, and the spot was passed with difficulty. This opening contained sulphur water. At 2513 feet the rock was found flinty, with small openings, and the hardest yet met with. On the 14th of November, 1867, the poles parted 900 feet from the top of the well, and also parted near the top, allowing twenty-seven poles to pass down by the side of the lower poles. At the beginning of the boring the drill fell on the bottom 48 to 50 times per minute. At the depth of 3000 feet, 28 to 30 times; and at the depth of 3843 feet, 24 to 25 times per minute. At the depth of 3029 feet the temperature is 107 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3127 feet it is 106 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3264 ft. it is 106 degrees also. At 3393 feet the water was 2 degrees salt. The variations to 3473 feet in saltness and temperature were trifling. At 3543 feet a soft, whitish sandstone was struck. The borings change by exposure to grayish red; some places brown, other places yellowish, but the red predominates. The water from this rock showed from seven to eight degrees salt. In many places this formation is exceedingly hard. At 3837 feet the temperature is 105 Fahrenheit. The tests of temperature were made with a registering thermometer of Fahrenheit scale. Another test was made. The white of an egg was tightly inclosed in a short tube, with a plug screwed in each end, and let down 3825 feet, and let remain one and a half hours, after which it was taken up. It had undergone no apparent change. In boring to a depth of 833 feet the drill was often observed to be highly magnetized; after passing this point there appeared to be no such influence. The loss of time, from various accidents and causes, is stated to have been less than 10 per cent. of the whole period occupied in boring. The well was left in a good condition for resuming boring at any future time. Mr. Atkinson remarks that here is a good opportunity of exploring at a cheap cost a hitherto unknown region of the earth.

## THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

**The Agreement Between the Allied Powers for the Withdrawal of a Portion of the Troops from Paraguay.**

At an interview held in the city of Asuncion, Paraguay, on November 24, 1869, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine republic, Dr. Dom Mariano Varela, and Counsellor Dom Jose Maria de Silva Paranhos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on special mission, an arrangement was entered into to settle the proposal made by the Argentine Government for the reduction of the respective forces in the operations in Paraguay.

The Argentine Minister stated that thanks to the successive triumphs gained by the allied forces, by which the enemy had become reduced to an insignificant number of soldiers, who could not offer any serious resistance, and who were hidden in the woods and deserts, his Government believed that the opportune moment had arrived for diminishing the heavy charges that the three nations had been hitherto supporting, both in the expenses incurred by the war and the absorption of so many of the inhabitants. He acknowledged that for his Government this measure was not a convenience that could easily be dispensed with, but a necessity urgently called for by the present circumstances in respect to the Argentine republic, a necessity that it would only disregard in the event that the intentions of the alliance demanded it, which had been previously demonstrated by the act of restoring the operative forces for the attack on Piribebuy and Azcurra, which forces had been definitely withdrawn. That the Oriental Government not only agreed to the proposed reduction, but also most willingly withdrew its former decision so as to allow the retirement of the entire Oriental division, as shown by its note addressed to the Argentine Government under date of the 3d inst.

The Brazilian Minister declared that his government was fully as anxious as its allies to lessen the great sacrifices imposed upon it by the existing war, and being informed of the dispositions entertained by the Argentine and the Oriental governments, it has hastened to authorize the desired arrangement, always provided that Count d'Eu, General-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces, did not see any serious reason, in the present state of the campaign, why the allied forces should not be reduced. Fortunately such measures perfectly coincided with that Prince's views, and therefore the Minister adhered with pleasure to the measure in question. Allowing in principle the convenience of a reduction in the allied forces, the ministers agreed that the *quantum*, as far as the Argentine and Brazilian forces were concerned, should be submitted to the views of the respective generals in chief. At the same time the Argentine Minister declared, that in reference to the import of article two of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, and the fact of the chief part of the Argentine army being in the field, his Government desired the immediate withdrrwal of the National Guard; and the Brazilian Minister also declared that it was Count d'Eu's intention to reduce the Brazilian forces by the withdrawal of the bodies of the Volunteers de la Patria and of the National Guard.

In reference to the withdrawal of the entire Oriental division, already considerably lessened, they left the matter solely to the decision of the Oriental Government, the Paraguayans who had formed part of the same division being submitted to the orders of the provisional government of that republic. Although the measure in question had already met the approval of the Government of the Republic of Uruguay (Oriental) in the recent note above alluded to, and the other previous declarations, the representatives of the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil deemed it necessary to solicit fresh and special adhesion on the part of that Government. Judging that the present arrangement fully meets the friendly views of the Allied Governments, congratulating themselves on the happy issue and protesting, in the name of their respective Governments, the greatest reciprocal confidence and the greatest desire to fulfil the terms of the alliance, the Ministers declared the conference concluded and caused the present report to be drawn up and signed by their two signatures.

MARIANO VARELA,
JOSE MARIA DE SILVA PARANHOS.

Buenos Ayres, December 1, 1869.

Approved, that the above note be forwarded to the Government of the republic of Uruguay (Oriental) and published. J B. GOROSTIAGA.

## REMARKABLE HEROISM.

**Three Lives Saved by a Girl Only Eleven Years Old.**

The Elyria (Ohio) *Constitutionalist*, March 16, says:—At a point on the east branch of the Black river, near the intersection of Fourth street and East avenue, is a place where it has been convenient for pedestrians to cross the river when bridged over by ice. The thaw of last week had a weakening effect upon the ice previously formed over the river and rendered it an unsafe passage.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Beeze, a woman who had reached the declining age of life, in company with two boys, aged about ten years, started for their home on the east side of the river, taking the usual route. After reaching the river at the point above designated they ventured to cross, notwithstanding the unsafe condition of the ice. Having proceeded almost to the opposite shore the ice suddenly gave way and instantly precipitated the three into deep water. The unfortunate trio made every effort to save themselves, but these efforts were unsuccessful, as it was impossible for either of them to rise above the ice.

At this juncture little Mary Sudro, aged eleven years, whose parents reside on the west bank, close to the river crossing, hearing the cries of the distracted woman and terrified children, quickly ran to the water's edge, and perceiving at a glance the perilous position of the struggling trio, with remarkable presence of mind in one so young, seized a long pole that lay near by and heroically ventured upon the weak ice to their assistance. At every step the ice bent and cracked, as if to warn the little heroine back from her brave purpose; but still, with the hope of saving their lives, even at the imminent probability of losing her own, she bravely kept on her way and finally succeeded in placing the pole within reach of the now almost exhausted woman. Here the child remained for some time, reaching the pole to each of the sufferers, and thus affording a sufficient support to keep their heads above water. At this juncture a number of men who were passing by came to the relief of the distressed persons. A boat was despatched to their aid, and, after much difficulty, the sufferers were rescued; not, however, until one of the men who had gone in the boat had narrowly escaped drowning himself.

The woman was taken to a neighboring house, where she was carefully attended, but so serious had been her fright, and so exhausting her exertions to save herself, that it was several hours ere she could be removed to her home. The children did not seem to be much exhausted. Had it not been for the heroic presence of mind of the little girl a painful calamity would undoubtedly have resulted.

## THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

There was less speculative activity during the week as compared with the period attending the excited decline in gold. The greater dullness was due to the greater firmness in the gold market, where the extreme fluctuation was from 111⅛@113⅝, both of which prices were made on the same day—viz., Monday—and in the order of the higher to the lower price, the decline being due to the introduction of Senator Sumner's bill to compel the banks to hoard their specie at such a rate as to turn their reserve eventually into coin. After this flurry the market became quiet and comparatively steady and firm, the price 112¾ being made on Saturday, during the earlier hours of business and before the table of exports and imports was made public. The firmness in gold during the week was due to a quiet buying movement on the part of those who think gold "cheap" at such prices, no resistance being offered, for the reason that the "bears" are afraid to sell at the figures which now prevail. The exports having fallen off from the previous average encouraged the "bulls," but on Saturday the imports for the week showed a diminution over two millions as compared with the previous week. The effect on gold remain to be seen. Meantime the prospective failure of the Funding bill in the House gives the "bulls" temporary support in their views of the market.

During the decline in gold the effect upon the Government list was to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the advancing quotations in London, and the demand for bonds on European account. Both these latter influences were lost to the market during the past week, five-twenties in London being weaker, and declining on Saturday to as low as 90¾. The effect was a slow decline of a fraction each day, until on Saturday the lowest prices were made in the second downward turn which Governments have taken since their original 'break,' when gold went to 110¼, and the Funding bill passed the Senate.

The rate on call ranged from four to five per cent., with exceptions at six per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals. On Saturday loans were made as low as three per cent. on Governments. The outflow of currency expected in connection with the spring demands in the rural districts has not been as large as originally anticipated, the banks having lost only half a million legal-tenders during the week. Indeed, with the low prices of farming products it is doubtful if the farmers will require as much money this spring as heretofore. The prospect of light returns for their labor checks their agricultural enterprise. Again, the disposition of Wall street to discount the activity expected at this season has assisted the decline in prices in Wall street and the shrinkage of values sets more capital at liberty. Hence the rate on call has not responded to the prospect of activity, especially as the banks in possessing a surplus of $25,000,000 above their legal reserve, are in a position to meet the drain to the country should it be of normal proportions.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—Stocks easier. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅜. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109¾; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do., 109; do. do. new, 108⅝; do. 1867, 108¼; do. 1868, 109⅛; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, new, 71; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Company, 63; Cumberland preferred, 26; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 93⅜; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 119; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 195; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 23½c. Flour—State and Western dull, and prices favor buyers; Southern quiet. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 spring, $1·12, delivered; No. 2, $1. Corn firm; new mixed Western 92@93c.; new white Western, 96c. Oats firm but quiet. Beef quiet. Pork and Lard dull. Whisky dull and nominal at $1@1·02.

—Two competing stage lines in California advertise "free meals and free rides," each hoping to drive the other from the course.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Taking the Census.

### Fires in the South and West.

### The Recent Supreme Court Decision

### Senate Nominations To-day.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Nominations to the Senate.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Josiah R. Stanton, who recently passed the Examining Board at Philadelphia, has been nominated to the Senate for an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., has been nominated for a Commander.

**The Hosmer Case.**

In order to correct a misapprehension the agents of the Associated Press are requested by Hon. B. B. French, Second Auditor, to state that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States, appellants, vs. Henry J. Hosmer, applies only to men who enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, and who were honorably discharged.

**Census Circular.**

*By the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has published a circular announcing that the act of May, 1850, requires that the Assistant Marshal shall be the actual enumerator. Subdivisions cannot be farmed out in whole or part, nor can the duty be performed by deputy or proxy. All that the law allows for this service must be paid to the men who actually do the work. Marshals are required to keep this fact distinctly in view, and to form their subdivisions with express reference to their enumeration by single assistants.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill changing the time for holding the Circuit and District Courts of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Without transacting other business, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, went into executive session.

**House.**

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Lawrence, to provide for the support of the Government, the payment of the entire debt, and the reduction of taxes. He stated he was not the author of the bill, but that it was drawn by one of the ablest statesmen of the country.

By Mr. Trumbull, to provide two local inspectors of steamboats at Paducah, Ky.

By Mr. Arnell, to do justice to female employes of the Government.

By Mr. Smith (Iowa) to divide Tennessee into two judicial districts.

By Mr. Wells, donating certain condemned ordnance to the Lyon Monument Association.

By Mr. Bates, to incorporate the Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, etc.

## *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Destructive Fires.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Twenty small houses, in the square bounded by Morales, Annette, Good Children, and St. Bernard streets, were burned last night; loss, $50,000.

The steamboats New York, from Bayou Bartholomew, with 900 bales of cotton, and Charles H. Durfree, from St. Louis, were burned this morning at the foot of Bienville street; loss, $150,000.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Steamship City of Brussels.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—The reported arrival of the steamship City of Brussels last night is probably an error. She cannot be seen outside. It is very foggy.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

**Organ Factory Burned.**

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Marshall Brothers' organ manufactory, at Ripon, Wis., was burned on Saturday last. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $5000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, March 21—11·30 A.M.—Consols for money 93; for account 93¼. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, old, 89¼; 1867s, 89½; 10-40s, 87. Erie Railway, 21⅜; Illinois Central, 115⅜; Great Western, 29⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

HAVRE, March 21.—Cotton closed quiet at 136½f. on the spot, Saturday night.

BREMEN, March 21.—Petroleum closed quiet here and heavy at Hamburg, Saturday night.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 21, 1870.

There is no special activity in the loan market this morning, and money continues easy and in good supply. There is no apparent improvement in general business, owing chiefly to the unsettled condition of national questions involving important results both to finance and trade. Business is thus retarded until some definite conclusion on these matters shall have been reached.

We continue to quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on Government or other safe collaterals, and discounts at 6@8 per cent.

Gold is comparatively quiet, but the market is decidedly strong, opening with sales at 112⅝, touching as high as 112¾, and closing at noon at about 112⅝, an advance of ⅛.

Government bonds are dull, and prices somewhat irregular, a few of the issues showing a falling off and others an advance on closing quotations of Saturday.

The Stock market was active and prices advanced very generally. Sales of City 6s at 102 for the new certificates. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 88¾.

There was a sharp demand for Reading Railroad, and the stock sold up to 48¾ b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅝, an advance. Camden and Amboy was steady at 115. Sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅝@54¾; Minehill Railroad at 51½; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42; Northern Central Railroad at 48½; and Philadelphia and Erie was in request at 27¼.

Canal shares were not offered to any extent, and no sales were made; 31¼ was the best bid for Lehigh; 14½ for Schuylkill preferred, and 45 for Delaware Division. Miscellaneous stocks attracted very little notice, and the only sale was in Mechanics' Bank at 31⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $900 City 6s, N | 98.102 | 100 sh Read R | c.48 1-16 |
| 2000 | do | 98.102 | 300 do | 98.530, 48⅛ |
| $1000 | do | b3.102 | 100 do | s10wn.48 1-16 |
| $1000 | do | 102 | 400 do | s10wn.b.48 1-16 |
| $100 | do | 102 | 100 do | b60 48⅜ |
| $5000 Amer Gold | 112⅛ | 200 do | c.48 1-16 |
| $5000 U & A m 6s, '89 | | 500 do | 48⅛ |
| | bown | 94 | 25 sh C & Am R | 115 |
| $6000 Phil & E 7s | b. | 87⅜ | 30 sh Leh V R | b. 54⅜ |
| $1000 W Jer R 7s | 96 | 51 do | b. 54⅜ |
| $1500 Leh R Loan | 88⅜ | 600 sh Ph & E R | b. 27⅛ |
| 10 sh Mech Bk | b. 31⅞ | 100 do | b5. 27⅜ |
| 93 do | b. 31⅞ | 100 sh O C & A R | b60 42 |
| 93 sh Penna R | b. 56⅛ | 100 do | b30. 42 |
| 3 do | c. 56⅞ | 200 do | b. 42 |
| 6 sh Minehill | b. 51⅜ | | |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do., 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. 1865, new, 107¾@107⅞; do. 1867, do. 108¾@109; do. 1868, do., 109@109¾; 10-40s, 105⅜@105½; U. S. 5-20 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112½@112¾; Silver, 111⅜@112⅜. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $85@86; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $86@86; Central Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $76@76.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1865, 107¾@108; do. do., 1867, 108¾@109¼; 1868, 109@109¾; do., 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝; Cur. 6s, 112½@112¾. Gold, 112⅝.

NAHR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M | 112⅝ | 10·42 A. M | 112⅝ |
| 10·07 " | 112⅝ | 11·02 " | 112⅝ |
| 10·15 " | 112⅝ | 11·23 " | 112⅝ |
| 10·28 " | 112¾ | | |

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 21.—Bark is dull, and has again declined; sales of 25 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ⅌ ton.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, which is limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased 4@500 barrels, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·87½ for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do. $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½ ⅌ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little doing in the Wheat market, and only 800 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·24@1·25. Rye ranges from 95 to 97c. Corn—The receipts and stocks are light, and there is a good demand. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90@92c. in the cars and from store, an advance. Oats are steady, with sales of 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 54@55c.

Whisky is quiet at $1@1·01 for wood and iron-bound packages.

## Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 21.—There was only a moderate demand for Beef Cattle to-day, and prices of all descriptions were weaker. We quote choice at 9¼@9¾c.; prime at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 7½@8¼c.; and common at 5¾@7c, ⅌ lb, gross, according to quality. Receipts, 1700 head. The following sales were reported:—

*Head.*
60 Owen Smith, Pennsylvania, 7@9½.
40 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7½@9.
58 Dennis Smith, Western, 6@8¾.
30 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
59 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7½@8½.
48 James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 7½@9¼.
31 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
70 James McFillen, Western, 6@10.
121 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@9¼.
175 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9¼.
97 Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 7@9½.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@8.
100 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 7@9.
71 J. & D. Frank, Lancaster co., 6½@8½.
57 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 7½@8½
80 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 7½@8¾.
15 M. Dryfoos & Co., Penna., 5@6.
48 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
33 Blum & Co., Lancaster co., 7@8.
45 S. Knox, Lancaster co., 7@9½.
40 Eikon & Co., Lanster co., 7@8½.
20 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7½@9.
15 L. Horne, Penna., 5½@6¾.
40 G. Ellinger, Ohio, 7½@8½.
19 Thomas Duffy, Western, 7½@9.
35 John McArdle, Western, 7½@9½.
26 S. Frank, Lancaster co., 7@8.
70 Adler & Co, Lancaster co., 6@7½.
42 J. B. Landis, Lancaster co., 7½@9¼.

Cows and calves were unchanged, with sales of 150 head at $45@65. Springers sold at $40@60.

Sheep.—The market was dull at former figures. Sales of 8000 head at both yards at 6@8¾c., the latter for extra.

Hogs.—The market was firmer at an advance. Sales of 2076 head at $12@12·50 for slop and $13@13·50 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

*(By Telegraph.)*

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—Arrived, brig Lizzie

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### A BLUEBEARD IN CONGRESS.

*From the Cleveland Leader.*

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Rogers of Arkansas should so far have mistaken his duties as a member of Congress as to introduce a resolution ordering the discharge of all female clerks in the departments at Washington. Such a measure must require, for its proper justification, some very strong arguments outside of anything which the worst enemies of the female clerks have yet been able to adduce. Prurient and reckless Washington correspondents, hungry for a sensation, have from time to time interlarded their letters with vague and darkly drawn insinuations against the private characters of these working women. It is mainly alleged that there are women in the departments whose appointments have been secured by members of Congress for reasons which will not bear open discussion. To the shame of Congress, it must be admitted that there may be, in a few cases, some truth in this, but should the whole army of hard-working, poorly-paid clerks be made to suffer for the faults of a few? Are there not wicked men and women everywhere, in society, in all public movements, and in the churches? If there is here and there a scarlet woman among the ranks of the Washington clerks, should her crime be allowed to take the bread from the mouths of the thousand others who are fighting singly and bravely the hard, doubtful struggle for bread because the husbands and fathers upon whose strong arms they once leaned are buried on some far-away battle-field? Winning women, with bright faces and cunning words, have sometimes won their way to those Washington clerkships to the exclusion of more needy and deserving ones—a charming woman can do all but the absolutely impossible in this world—but no one will deny that by far the greater proportion of the Government clerks are the widows and sisters and daughters of men who were killed or disabled during the war. Hard-hearted indeed must be the man who could stand up and propose that this legion of pensioners should be turned into the street. To do so must require a certain quality of mind which we find developed only in the purely political man. It is one of the characteristics of politicians that they are capable of sacrificing everything to the expediency of the moment. They can give glowing promises, and keep them or not as may afterwards seem best. Politicians were loudest in promising, eight years ago, that if the country were saved the veterans should be the dearest children of the republic. The minor public offices, the post offices, the various small favors of city, county, and State patronage should be given only to those who had risked their lives that the nation might be saved. The battles were fought and won, but the politician has not taken the back seat that he promised he would. He yet maintains his place at the head of things and crowds the soldier from his promised heritage. He even grudges the crippled veteran and the orphan of the dead soldier a home, but talks eloquently in Congress or his State Legislature in favor of railway and harbor subsidies, which shall still further increase the wealth and greatness of this glorious country. Here and there a policeman's uniform, a pension agency, or a cross-road post office is given to a soldier as one throws a bone to a dog, but the fat and easy places the politician marks for his own. So it happens that there are men in Congress, one man at least, who thinks that women—especially war widows and orphans—are getting on too rapidly in the world, and should be set back a peg. Turn them all out and make room for a new and inexperienced corps of men, says the patriot from Arkansas.

Fortunately, the movement has not been so favorably received as Mr. Rogers had hoped. It was talked over a few moments and held for future decision. Before that final vote is taken, Congress should be made to know how deep an outrage this wholesale ejectment would be considered. The movement for the broader rights of women already carries difficulties enough, and, for this additional reason, the vengeance of Mr. Rogers should be checked.

### OUR ARMY AND NAVY SCHOOLS.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

If the attention now called to our two national schools by the disgraceful traffic in cadetships results in a thorough recasting of the appointment system, the Whittemores and Golladays of the House will not have invited a severe punishment in vain. The time will come when people will regard the present method of officering our land and sea service as absurd in the extreme. That appointments to the two academies should go, like kissing, by favor; that competitive examinations should be ignored; that political or family influence should be supreme; and that this system of partiality, unworthy in its best estate of a Republic which boasts of furnishing the "career open to talent," has at length resulted in hawking cadetships to the highest bidders—all this will seem to a wiser generation the height of folly.

Two necessities are clear in the case; or, rather, one, to which the second at aches itself as a corollary. The standard of admission must be raised at West Point and Annapolis; and, in order to effect this, the candidatures must be thrown wider open, and deserving youth throughout the country allowed, with certain proper restrictions, to compete. The board appointed to examine the Academy at West Point, last summer, performed their duty with unusual thoroughness. As a result, they found that the corps of instructors was exceedingly well qualified for its duties; that the cadets were in excellent discipline, and were attentive to their studies: and yet that there was room for very great improvement in the institution itself. The cardinal difficulty they found was in the low standard of admission; and they declared that, as a consequence, the cadets were kept employed for the first year or two mainly in acquiring that rudimentary knowledge which they should have brought with them to the school. It is needless for us to rehearse the particulars which the board cited in proof of its position. Suffice it to say that the position itself was well taken. It is useless to reply that a military institution can afford to "skip" these elementary branches, because they lie at the base of any sound education. The professional education must be added to these, just as final colors are laid upon ground colors, and as the superstructure of the building rises from the foundation. And yet Inspector-General Schriver vigorously protested against raising the standard of admission, as recommended by the board. His ground was that, as it is, he finds it difficult to get the full number of pupils for the Academy, although a cadetship is so coveted as to be bought on the terms recently exposed in Congress.

In this case, can there be any doubt as to the immediate and imperative duty of Congress? That duty is to withdraw the present "close corporation" system of appointments. Let two, three, or five times the present number of nominations be made; let them be made not only by Congressmen, but also by such authorities as presidents of colleges and certain general officers in the army, or other eminent official personages who would present fit candidates; then, out of the nominees, let those who stand highest in the points of mental, physical, and moral development and promise, and in obvious aptitude for the career of arms, be chosen after a competitive examination severe enough to eliminate all but the best.

We have accommodation for a hundred or two hundred more cadets at West Point and Annapolis than now receive instruction, and that without a serious increase in the corps of instructors. In order to get the full benefit of our established schools, as well as to employ the talents of the academic faculties on the most promising pupils, we must have a wider sphere for appointments, and a new method of selecting the persons upon whom they are conferred.

### THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

A State election is to be held in Connecticut on the first Monday in April; and that State enjoys the unenviable distinction of being alone infested by a journal which can compress more deliberate, wilful, wicked, villainous lies into a square inch than any other that is or ever was printed. We need not name it, since Connecticut people will know it by the above description, and others will wisely choose to remain unconscious of its existence. This journal, in the hope of thereby swelling the Democratic minority at the pending election, keeps calling on the aliens residing in that State to hurry up their naturalization, because a bill is before Congress, and certain to pass, which will oblige those who have already declared their intentions to begin afresh and wait five years before they can be admitted to citizenship. The reference is of course to Judge Davis' bill (H. R. 1399), as reported by him (March 2, 1870) from the Judiciary Committee to the House, and, being read twice, recommitted by the House to that committee. Now let us, with the bill before us, state exactly what it does propose with regard to the conditions of naturalization:

Section 1. Any alien, who shall, with intent to become a citizen, have resided *three years* within the Union, and six months within a State, and thirty days within the county or parish, may apply for admission to citizenship to the Federal Circuit or District Court of his district, for naturalization.

Section 2. If no such court be held in his county or parish, then he may apply to "*any* court of competent jurisdiction in each State, Territory, or District, having a clerk and seal thereof, which holds a stated or regular court for the trial of civil causes in such county or parish."

Section 3. Upon due proof that he is entitled to citizenship as aforesaid, "the said Court shall thereupon adjudge that he be admitted to all the privileges of citizenship at the expiration of six months from the date of such judgment."

—The above are all the provisions of the bill which affect the probation required of each alien before he can be admitted to citizenship, and, instead of extending his term of probation, this bill actually reduces it. Now, a man who first applies for admission to citizenship must wait two years before he can receive it; this bill reduces that probation to six months. Let us suppose that an alien resident declared his intentions last November, he must then have resided three years in this country; yet he cannot, unless the law be changed, be admitted to citizenship till one year from next fall; but if Judge Davis' bill passes, he may perfect his naturalization at the next term of the court, and be a legal voter at the Connecticut State election which is to be held on the first Monday in April, 1871; whereas, if this bill should not pass, he will be denied the privilege of voting for Bepresentative in the next Congress, which its passage will secure to him.

—We might pursue the exposure; but need we? We do not know that Judge Davis' bill will pass; we do not advocate its passage; but the aim and purpose of this bill are eminently just and righteous, being the protection of the rights of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, from the infamous frauds, both wholesale and retail, whereby our State was shingled over, in October, 1868, with bogus naturalization certificates, fabricated by the ream, and dealt out at $2 singly or $18 per dozen, to whomsoever gave satisfactory assurances that they should be so used as to help swindle General Grant out of the votes of New York and New Jersey. Is there an honest man of any party who does not consider it high time that such frauds were somehow arrested?

### GENERAL GRANT IN THE LOBBY OF THE SENATE.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

The Dominican treaty is a mere job, and being prospectively a prolific one, the Washington lobby have taken it in hand.

The visit of the President to the ante-room of the Senate, to influence its action in favor of this treaty, establishes a dangerous precedent. If it is tolerated in respect to an objectionable treaty, it will soon be employed to secure the confirmation of unsuitable nominees for office, and by-and-by it will be resorted to to pervert the ordinary legislation of Congress.

Three centuries ago the Kings of England used to take a side seat in the House of Commons to overlook and influence its proceedings by their presence. In process of time that sturdy body recorded a vote to the effect that these royal visits were a violation of its ancient privileges. They were then discontinued for two or three reigns.

Charles I, after protracted quarrels with Parliament, finally resorted to the desperate expedient of going in person to the hall of his refractory Commons, and arresting Pym and four other eminent members of the liberal party. The spirit of the House rose up against this unusual attempt to dominate and obstruct its action in an unwarranted manner. The progressive and independent sentiment of the nation supported the Commons, and within a brief period the head of Charles rolled from the scaffold into the basket of the executioner. Though guilty of many crimes, the turning point in the career of the unfortunate Charles was his visit to the halls of Parliament in order to coerce its action or unduly control its decisions by his royal presence. He was an amiable prince, but he had not carefully studied the times in which he lived.

We repeat, the Dominican treaty is a corrupt, and to the nation an unprofitable and discreditable job. By ratifying it we shall certainly annex to this republic an unconsenting people, incur large pecuniary liabilities, and purchase an unpropitious interest in the civil convulsions now smouldering in that island.

The rulers of the United States carry out their plans, and the people execute their will, by methods different from those employed in England during the rule of the Stuarts. Charles went down to the Commons. Grant went up to the Senate. Charles arrested five Commoners with his own hand because they would not yield to his arbitrary will. Grant, with his hands full of favors, only sent for half-a-dozen Senators in order to persuade them to yield to his pleasure by ratifying a treaty reeking with corruption, and which, at that stage of the proceedings, was solely within their jurisdiction. Grant might have sent a message to the Senate, like his predecessors, expressing his views on the pending treaty; but he chose to go to the Capitol in person. Charles might have caused his royal will to be announced in the Commons by one of the retainers of the court; but he preferred to repair to their hall in person.

Of course, there is no danger of the head of General Grant rolling by and by from a scaffold. In these days, lobbyists, however distinguished and persistent, are not put to death. The only penalty inflicted upon the President for his unprecedented mode of mixing in this unseemly business will be, that he will be pushed off the platform of the next national convention of the Republican party—not, as was also the case with Charles, for this one act alone, but for his incapacity to catch and keep up with the spirit of the times.

General Grant's fate in respect to a renomination is fixed. But for the honor of the party that elected him, let him keep out of the lobby of Congress.

### EMIGRANTS FOR THE WEST.

*From the Syracuse Journal.*

The one thousand German emigrants who have decided to accompany Governor Solomons to Washington Territory have a prosperous future before them. The curse which rests upon the immigrants who land in this country, is their disposition to hive in the filthy alleys and slums of the city. Some of them come from foul homes in European cities, or we should say foul stopping-places, and are quite ready to drop into the first reeking cellar or tumble-down tenement house which they can find, just as naturally as swine go to wallow in the mire. Consequently they reflect, or rather they continue to live, the same kind of lives which were begun in dregs of European immorality. The almost ineffaceable injury which these people imprint upon American society is startling. It is seen in our criminal calendars, our politics, and our prisons; and stretching upward, it leaves its marks upon higher social grades, and subtly pervades nearly all circles.

One of the most beneficial plans which could be devised, would be that which should scatter the immigrants all over the almost illimitable unsettled territory which the Government has at its disposal. A large work is being conducted now by the Commissioners of Emigration, but it is not adequate to the necessities of the case. The Irish immigrants are the most intent on settling in cities. One reason for this is traceable to the squalid lives which England's land system forces them to lead before leaving their own country. An antipathy is engendered in their minds against agricultural pursuits by the oppressions of grinding, avaricious landlords, and the moment they are within the jurisdiction of a free government they very naturally seek for a change of employment, disliking to engage in an occupation which they have always regarded nearly as distasteful as serfdom. An Irishman's dislike for the life of a farmer can be definitely traced to the causes which have been enumerated by those who will take the trouble to study the reasons which create a call for reform in Ireland to-day. This country is reaping many of the tares which Great Britain has been sowing for generation after generation. Shall not the people make an effort to convince men and women who come into our midst, to escape the oppression of their mother countries, and then to assume the responsibilities of naturalized citizens, that there are splendid probabilities of success for every person who wishes to grasp them?

The German immigrants having been born and bred under a different system of government, are now ready to apply our vast agricultural resources to their own uses. Though large numbers remain in our cities, still larger numbers pass on to the great West, where they are building up substantial settlements which, by hardy thrift and persistent industry, are daily benefiting the new States and Territories. When the tide of Irish immigration shall have been turned in the same direction, there will be far less cause for the enactment of reformatory laws and for lamenting the demoralization of our society.

### OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.

*From the Chicago Post.*

Mr. Seward reached Auburn—loveliest village of the plain—a few days ago, after his long and lofty journey, if we may so say, to California, Alaska, Mexico, and Havana. It is a noteworthy fact that though the friends and neighbors of the sage desired to meet him with enthusiasm and brass bands, he dextrously avoided the heartiness and noise of such a reception, and in peace and quiet, worthy of the philosopher that he is, betook himself to his beautiful home. And there he is, enjoying his ease and dignity with a more pleasing complacency, we doubt not, than was the case long ago with the illustrious Roman orator, Cicero.

It is true that Mr. Seward said, on declining the attention of the brass bands, that he might, on some future occasion, give his friends and neighbors an account of his travels. But it is not to be doubted that this was one of Mr. Seward's diplomatic and most fascinating ways of putting the brass bands behind him forever. If it were Beelzebub himself who should approach Mr. Seward, he would surely say "Get thee behind me, Satan," but his courtesy would cause him to add, "if you will be so good," or something of that chivalric sort. The Sage of Auburn has retired, we think, for good. Henceforth, to the end of his life, he will be not only a private citizen, but quite retired from all active contact with the scenes of a world in which he has borne a conspicuous, oftentimes a brilliant, and for many years a beneficent part.

It is true that Mr. Seward, for his own bright fame, has lived too long. He failed to comprehend the great times in which he lived. Had he died in 1860, the ideas he had announced; the brave words he had spoken, when to speak brave words required a courage nobler than that which carries a man to the cannon's mouth; the political organization which, on the broad basis of universal freedom, he had done the most prominent work in organizing, would have preserved his memory green in the hearts of his countrymen for countless generations. But political blunders are rarely pardoned. Mr. Seward's blunder was most serious, and led to other blunders, which, had they not speedily been corrected by Mr. Lincoln, imbued with the superior statesmanship of the people, would unquestionably have resulted in the ruin of the republic.

If it were possible to eliminate from Mr. Seward's life the later years of it, and contemplate him, in his retirement at Auburn, as having been there since the fall of 1860, it would be a pleasing thing indeed. In that case there would be no more agreeable, no more noble associations connected with the memory of a great statesman, than the associations which should cluster evermore around the memory of William H. Seward.

### WHEN?

*From the N. Y. World.*

Will the *Tribune*, *Herald*, or *Sun*—three conspicuous touters for the Republican party—tell us *when* Congress will do justice to Cuba? Decision in the matter does not now necessarily depend on Grant or his administration, which, in respect to Cuba, our neighbors insist has been controlled by Mr. Fish. The whole subject was handed over to Congress by the President in his annual message, and Grant has told us that he will have no policy in opposition to the will of the people. The Republican party is now supreme in Congress. Responsibility of action or of no action on this important subject belongs, therefore, exclusively to that party. *When*, we repeat, will it do something?

For many months the Republican organs pointed us to Senator Morton as the outrider and forerunner of the party on the Cuban question. Wonderful deeds by him were predicted. In time he came with a bill, which he sent to the committee of the Senate of which he is a member. It directed the President to declare "an armed insurrection" existing in Cuba; it prohibited Spain from buying or our manufacturers from selling in this country arms or munitions of war to suppress the insurrection, or Spain from procuring vessels here for that purpose. In due time the bill returned from committee; but how changed! Morton was compelled to endure the humiliation of producing before the Senate the shrivelled thing permitted to leave the committee-room. All instruction to the President about armed insurrection was eliminated. Nothing was contained in it prohibiting the purchase here by Spain of munitions of war. Poor Morton! Poor Cuba!

After that the Republican *claqueurs* point us to the lower house. Banks is now the fruitful one in respect to Cuba. He and his committee are pregnant with a beatific progeny. The announcement of so interesting and critical a condition of both was made many weeks ago, and no parturition yet! Why this protracted gestation? General Quesada, the accomplished *accoucheur*, has been, at our suggestion, called in consultation, and so has Mr. Robeson. When did labor pains ever continue so long? Seriously, we ask either of our Republican neighbors we have named to tell us when "any good thing" for Cuba will come out of the present Congress—this Nazareth of the Republican party? Having created hopes in Cuba of aid from the United States, will the House of Representatives new, like Nazareth of old, make effort to destroy its offspring by casting it out down the precipice to die?

### OPEN LIBRARIES ON SUNDAY.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

The passage, by our Representatives, of Mr. Woodbury's bill, to open city and town libraries on Sundays is one of the signs of the times. It is part and parcel of the great conspiracy to dethrone God and banish Christianity from the nation. A work in which men of very different, and opposing views even, are engaged; some unwittingly, having themselves only half-measures in view. But the leading spirits, while cunningly enlisting persons of every description to do portions of their work, contemplate nothing less than the utter overthrow of the institutions of Christianity in this country, and the introduction of atheistic opinions which made a hell of France during the first revolution, and which have cursed Continental Europe ever since, though hitherto repressed and kept under by the overwhelming power of public opinion and the hand of strong government.

A few simple souls can be made to believe that it is a kind and liberal thing to open our libraries on Sundays to those who have no homes, no churches, nor employments, nor enjoyments for that day. But a moment's reflection will show them that this is sheer pretense. This class of people do not ask to have the libraries opened; and they are not the people who would visit them if they were opened; and if they did visit them, they would not find accommodations—not one in a hundred. To provide accommodations for the countless hundreds who lounge in our streets, or waste their Sundays in vain and vicious amusements, would require halls which would hold thousands, instead of a few score, as our largest reading rooms now do. But everybody that has given any attention to this subject knows that this is not the true reason why the advocates of Sunday opening urge the measure. It is a dislike to all the restraints of the Lord's day that impels them to urge this measure. This is only a little wedge; but perseveringly driven, it will make room for a larger one, and yet a larger one, until this great foundation-stone of the Christian system—the Christian Sabbath—is split and rent asunder. The Sabbath broken down, and we can have no more "priestcraft"—no more preaching—no more control of the church-going people by the clergy. And then, no more reading of the Bible in our public schools; no more religious teachings of any kind. Instead of sober Christian men and women to educate our youth, we shall have open scoffers at the divine authority of the Bible, and ribald denouncers of the faith and manners and rites and institutions of Christianity.

This is the end towards which our innovators and "reformers" are tending: not all with equal directness, but all tending nevertheless; and yet some good men can be made to help them in their destructive work, and more is the pity.

### THE ROW IN RICHMOND.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The disgraceful conflict of authority in Richmond, Va., has thus far resulted in riot and bloodshed and in partly depriving the city of civil government. On Thursday night a party of negroes endeavored to break through the line of policemen besieging the station-house, and were resisted. A fight followed, which ended in the negroes stampeding, after one of their number had been killed and two others wounded. Yesterday morning General Canby endeavored to effect a compromise between the rival Mayors; but Mr. Chahoon, the old official, rejected the propositions of Mr. Ellyson, the new appointee. Meantime the siege was vigorously kept up, the citizens congregating in large numbers around the station house, greatly excited over the events that were transpiring. This state of affairs lasted till half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, when General Canby summarily raised the siege by taking possession of the station house. As the special policemen of Mayor Ellyson formed in line and moved off, the negroes, whose sympathies appear to be with Mr. Chahoon, assaulted them with clubs and other weapons. A riot ensued, and the police, aided by the white citizens this time, again routed the negroes, several of whom were wounded. Our latest despatches report the city comparatively tranquil, with the streets patrolled by Mayor Ellyson's police.

It is evident that Mr. Chahoon has acted without judgment in this matter. The law under which his successor was appointed may be unconstitutional, but no private citizen possesses the power of deciding upon the validity or invalidity of a legal enactment. Until the regularly constitnted courts, having jurisdiction in the premises, pronounce a law unconstitutional, it is valid, and is binding upon all. Now, the case in Richmond is simply this:—Mr. Chahoon believes that the law enacted by the Virginia Legislature, vacating all offices held under military appointments and empowering the Governor of the State to appoint new officers, is in conflict with the Constitution, and he has resisted its enforcement, not by legal process but by force. There cannot be anything more dangerous to the liberties of this republic than contempt for the laws. We fear that the era of military government in the ex-Rebel States, when force was the only law, has done much towards causing the deplorable disregard of civil authority so manifest throughout the South.

### DR. SUSAN SMITH.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Another Susan has distinguished herself in the cause of "Woman's Rights," to wit, Dr. Susan A. Smith, of Philadelphia, a medical gentlewoman, who insisted upon carrying on the business of her profession, and upon not paying the special tax required by the Internal Revenue laws. Wherefore, this learned lady was persuaded (by a deputy marshal) to visit a commissioner. Unto this functionary declared she that, in her opinion, the law was an unjust one, and that while she was not allowed to vote it was gross despotism to oblige her to pay a special tax as a healer. She announced her intention of refusing to pay while continuing to prescribe, until she should be permitted to vote, and be made eligible by law to office. This was a view of the case which the Commissioner could by no means take. Wherefore, the said Susan was held to bail in the sum of $500 for her appearance at Court. Whether her conscience permitted her to give bail or not, the account does not state. Possibly she may even now be the inmate of a cold and gloomy dungeon. Possibly, she has made up her mind to stay there until (like "The Prisoner of Chillon")

"Her hair is grey, but not with years;
Her limbs are bow'd, though not with toil."

But, meanwhile, what will become of the patients? Who will minister unto them the cooling salts and the cathartic senna?

Seriously, we wish that Doctor Susan would be a little more logical; for if she were, she would see that paying tax as a physician has nothing whatever to do with voting. A young doctor, some fledgling of Esculapius, and still a minor, might be called upon to pay it, and yet be refused the suffrage. A foreigner not naturalized might be compelled to pay it, and yet he would thereby acquire no right to the ballot. The law simply says:—"If you physic and bleed your fellow-creatures, you must pay $10 per annum for the privilege"—and so you must. Paying this sum does not make you a voter, although failure to pay it may make you a prisoner—as we hope poor Doctor Susan is not.


INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE L. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

3 5§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2§0

GREAT WESTERN

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthtm

Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.

Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| $200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000·00 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 102,000·00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,450·00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| 246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27. | |
| Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,700·75 |
| Balances due at Agencies:— | |
| Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097·95 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| Cash in Bank | $168,318·88 |
| Cash in Drawer | 972·26 |
| | 169,291·14 |
| | $1,852,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69. | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,132,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,630 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 321,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00

ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.....2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MUTUAL | (23 months) | 1092 |
| NEW YORK | (18 months) | 1081 |
| MANHATTAN | (17 months) | 953 |
| KNICKERBOCKER | (20 months) | 669 |
| EQUITABLE | (17 months) | 886 |

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $5,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 22 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST, CHAS. P. HERRING

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Augustus Snyder, residing at No. 4430 Cresson street, Manayunk, fell dead yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified.

—T. A. Maher, Sergeant of Police, aged 27 years, residing at Tenth street and Columbia avenue, had a portion of his upper lip bitten off by a man he was attempting to arrest at an early hour yesterday morning. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The villain escaped.

—Several kegs of blasting powder were found on Saturday in an old frame house, near Fillmore and Cumberland streets. There being a larger quantity than the law allows to be stored in any house, it was taken possession of by the police.

—Sarah Tutis, colored, aged forty-five years, residing in Lawrence street, died yesterday, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, from burns received from her clothing accidentally catching fire.

—Lewis Foster, who was stabbed in Ninth street, below Sansom, at a saloon, on Monday morning last and removed to the hospital, has so far improved as to be considered out of danger.

—The lot of ground northwest corner of Broad street and Girard avenue, containing about 280 feet on Broad street, was sold on Saturday to M. Baird, Esq., for one hundred and five thousand dollars.

—Deputy Coroner John C. Sees held an inquest yesterday upon the body of William A. Hamilton, twenty-three years of age, who fell dead on Saturday night last, at Beach and Shackamaxon streets, while going to his home, No. 534 Belgrade street. Verdict, "Death from heart disease."

—An unknown white man was found drowned yesterday afternoon at Lombard street wharf. He was apparently about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and was clad in a brown coat, vest and pants, and low shoes. He had sandy hair, and weighed about 200 pounds.

—Interesting Sunday School exercises were engaged in yesterday afternoon at the Moravian Church, corner of Franklin and Thompson streets. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cole, of the Baptist Church; Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Henry A. Bower, and others. The different classes contributed for mission purposes during the quarter $105·89. There are also two Bible classes, male and female, composed of adult members. A large number of persons were in attendance.

—About two hundred roughs assembled yesterday in a deep ravine in Fairmount Park to witness a prize-fight. The residence of Park Sergeant Stine is close by, and Mrs. Stine seeing the gathering, sounded the Park Guard call, which attracted Park Guards Fox and Delaney, upon whose approach the crowd, being warned by a sentinel stationed on a hill for that purpose, fled in all directions.

—Francis L. Hoffman, aged forty-eight years, residing at Thirty-sixth street and Girard avenue, committed suicide, by hanging himself to the rafters of his house, early yesterday morning. Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday upon the body, and a verdict of suicide by hanging, while laboring under a temporary attack of insanity, produced by liquor, was rendered by the jury.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 112¼.

—The cadetship investigation is closed.

—The House of Representatives met on Saturday but to adjourn.

—The defeat of the San Domingo treaty in the Senate is regarded as certain.

—It is alleged that Collector Bailey, who recently absconded from New York, is a defaulter to a large amount.

—A bill repealing all laws giving any moieties to informers will be reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

—Minister Partridge says Venezuela is precisely in that condition of anarchy and bankruptcy in which Mexico was in 1861.

—Commissioner Delano persists that farmers selling their produce from wagons or stalls in cities must pay the special tax as brokers. The Committee of Ways and Means, it is thought, will strike out this legal feature from the Internal Revenue bill.

—At a meeting held in Nashville on Saturday, Congressional interference in the affairs of the State was protested against, on the ground that the population are as quiet and orderly as the same number of people anywhere. The same despatch states that on the previous Thursday evening a Judge was murdered at Decatur by a party of armed men.

—Venezuela is much behind in the payment of the American claims against her. Recently her Government called a conference of the representatives of creditor nations, and proposed that the payments should be allowed to cease for three or four months, that measures might be had for suppressing the revolutions. The proposition being rejected, the Government intimated, nevertheless, that the payments would be suspended.

### Foreign Affairs.

—There is a very bad feeling towards foreigners in Japan.

—Oxford is again the favorite in the University boat race.

—The court for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte convened at Tours on Friday.

—From various parts of Japan come terrible accounts of persecutions of Christians.

—Marquis de Bonneville, the French Minister to Rome, has been called to Paris for consultation.

—The Emperor of China is furnishing his palace with mirrors and household furniture from Paris.

—The only bodies recovered from the wreck of the Oneida are those of Captain Williams and the ship-carpenter.

—A fire at Yeddo, on the 4th and 5th of February, destroyed from four to five thousand houses, the American Consulate narrowly escaping destruction.

—Captain Eyre, of Oneida notoriety, was allowed to leave Yokohama as a passenger by the Bombay, in spite of repeated applications from our Minister for his arrest and criminal trial.

—A boat from the missing steamship Samaria reached Queenstown yesterday morning, having left the vessel in a disabled condition forty miles off. Tugs were at once despatched to tow her into harbor.

—Forster's Educational bill was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons on Friday—an amendment suggested by Mr. Bright, that its basis should be religious equality, being withdrawn.

—An Italian Bishop officiated at the mass for the soul of Count Montalembert in Rome, the Pope forbidding the French prelates to celebrate it, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Council.

—A Milwaukee paper derisively, but very unjustly, speaks of one of its contemporaries as "the old Straw Blunderbuss."

—The Governor of Illinois has pardoned Flora Mills, the young girl who was recently sent to the State Prison for burglary in Quincy. She is to be placed in a reformatory institution in Cincinnati.

## THE POTTSVILLE CONFERENCE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

POTTSVILLE, March 21, 1870.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday's devotional services were conducted by Rev. W. J. Paxson.

The following local preachers were elected to ordination as deacons:—William McArthur, William Marshall, Jacob Pillinger, John H. Smith, Josiah Bawden, William H. West, Lemuel Bancroft, and John Smith.

The following local deacons were elected to elders' orders:—James L. Goldy, William Jones, and Rev. George S. Broadbent.

Bishop Simpson stated that by telegram intelligence had been received of the death of the only son of Rev. W. H. Elliott, which event took place during the session of yesterday. A committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions.

The young preachers, candidates for ordination and election to membership in the conference, were called up for public examination. Bishop Simpson conducted the exercises, delivering an impressive address.

The following were then elected:—Edwin C. Griffiths, Hiram U. Seabring, John W. Knapp, and James C. Wood.

Rev. Dr. Butler addressed the conference on the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Aid Society made a report, showing that success has attended its efforts. The collections have exceeded any former years.

Addresses in behalf of the worn-out preachers were delivered by Amos Phillips and Thomas T. Tasker, Esqs., of Philadelphia. The former presented the conference with a bond of $1000, the interest of which forever is for worn-out preachers.

The following were admitted as preachers on trial in the conference:—George A. Wolf, Maris Graves, Joseph Brockbank, John H. Wood, John D. Falsome, Joseph B. Graeff, O. L. Haddock, and Thomas Cundy.

Adjourned with the benediction by the Rev. Pennell Coombe.

The time of the morning session was extended, and did not close until after 1 o'clock. For this reason our readers were not furnished with our usual telegraphic report of the proceedings.

The business of the conference will be through in all probability by this evening, when it is expected the conference will adjourn *sine die*.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6·02 | MOON RISES | 11·21 |
| SUN SETS | 6·13 | HIGH WATER | 4·36 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samaria | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 26 |
| Lafayette | Brest | New York | Feb. 26 |
| Bellona | London | New York | Feb. 26 |
| Bremen | Havre | New York | Mar. 5 |
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York via B. | Mar. 8 |
| Manhattan | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 9 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 9 |
| C. of Brussels | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 10 |
| Australia | Glasgow | New York | Mar. 10 |
| China | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 12 |
| Atalanta | London | New York | Mar. 12 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smidt | New York | Bremen | Mar. 20 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool via H. | Mar. 22 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 23 |
| Bremen | New York | Bremen | Mar. 24 |
| Rising Star | New York | Havre | Mar. 24 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 26 |
| Anglia | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 26 |
| Deutschland | New York | Bremen | Mar. 26 |
| Bellona | New York | London | April 2 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | April 2 |
| Lafayette | New York | Havre | April 2 |
| Columbia | New York | Glasgow | April 2 |
| City of N. York | New York | Liverpool v. H. | April 5 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | April 9 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hen. Chauncey | New York | Aspinwall | Mar. 21 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilmington | Mar. 22 |
| North America | New York | Rio Janeiro | Mar. 23 |
| Tonawanda | Philadelphia | Savannah | Mar. 26 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship W. P. Clyde, Morgan, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Webster Bernard, Smith, St. Johns, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr Palos, Shackford, Calbarien, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. G. Collins, Endicott, Barbados, do.
Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr S. F. Fort, Fort, Salem, do.
Schr Hannie Westbrook, Mariner, Portland, do.
Schr Bartlett, Wilson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Reeves, Providence, do.
Schr J. Diverty, Small, Providence, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Lynn, do.
Schr H. Allen, Tatum, Boston, do.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr G. W. Middleton, Sands, Providence, do.
Schr Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Palestine, Kemp, 5 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Argo, Taylor, 6 days from Nanticoke river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, 7 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 19. — Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

A. V. Mekeel, with barley, for Philadelphia.
Empress, with guano, for Philadelphia.
Carrie, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Robert Adams, Gen. Butler, T. L. Moore, William Twibell, Bristol, Antietam, Wasp, W. T. Hamilton, Harvest Queen. C. A. Silliman, A. C. Conde, A. H. Griswold, M. F. Hannigan, and W. G. Forward, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Centaur, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.

Ship Atlantic, Jawbsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 19th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Mahlman, from Aux Cayes 6th, Port-au-Prince 10th, and Gonaives 11th, at New York 19th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 18th instant.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans 14th inst., via Havana. The Y. experienced heavy weather. On the 6th inst., 30 miles south of Hatters, lost bowsprit, foremast, and shifted cargo.

Bark Mariana III, Palha, 52 days from Bahia, at New York 18th inst., in ballast.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, from Fall River for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

Brig H. Houston, French, at Cardenas about 7th inst., for Philadelphia next day.

Brig Clanburn, from St. Thomas for Philadelphia (so reported), was spoken 15th inst. lat. 38, long. 73.

Brig Mary, from Grunstadt for Philadelphia, out 50 days, was spoken 15th ult., no. lat., etc.

Schrs John C. Henry, Dilks, from Fall River; Wellington, Barber, from Providence; John Johnson, from do., all for Philadelphia; and Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, hence for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

Schr Nellie Tarbox, Conery, for Philadelphia, at Havana 16th inst.

Schr Jessie S. Clark, Clark, from Savannah 14th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 112 bales upland cotton and 95,265 feet lumber.

Schr Alexander Young, Young, cleared at Savannah 18th inst., for Jacksonville.

Schr Enoch Moore, Chambers, hence, at New York 16th inst.

Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, cleared at Wilmington, N.C., 17th inst., for Philadelphia, with 43,058 feet lumber, 111,960 shingles, 22,650 palings, 16,010 juniper bolts, and 2956 staves.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Buell, cleared at Mobile 14th inst. for Pensacola.

Schrs Ephraim and Anna, Green, hence for Boston, and Clara Davidson, Jeffries, hence for Lynn, returned to Holmes' Hole A. M. 16th inst.

Schrs Henry Croskey, Rackett, and Albert Mason, Rose, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 17th instant.

Schr J. B. Vandusen, Young, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at New Bedford 16th inst.

Schr A. M. Rogers, Travis, hence, at Fall River 16th inst., was the vessel that went ashore inside the beacon at Bristol Ferry. She came off at high water, apparently without material damage.

Schr Nabad, Cheney, from Newcastle, Del., for Newburyport, and Almira Wooley King, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport P. M. 17th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, from Cardenas for Boston, with a cargo of molasses, dragged her anchor at Holmes' Hole, in the gale of the 16th inst., and brought up in 2½ fathoms, when she struck heavily, which set her to leaking about 3000 strokes per hour. After staving several hhds. of molasses in the afterhold, she was lightened so that she did not strike. She will probably have to discharge her cargo and go on the marine railway for repairs.


SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

**Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,**

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN, a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,

Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.

NEW YORK.

Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 3 15 tuthsim

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

JOHN WYETH & BRO.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 107 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN B. COPE.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—

Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $20,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,231, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,233, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 3m

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphs, Amontillado, Topax, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Rieder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

SEVENTH Street, above F,

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mw3m

PATENT OFFICES,

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(Entrance on FOURTH Street),

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu6 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 2 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 8 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.


LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS KING, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FRANCIS KING, deceased, having been granted to "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, at the Office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.

3 11 fm6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc, to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Cosmetic Perfumery, etc., No. 25 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmd

LUMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1870 | SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. | 1870 |
| 1870 | SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. | 1870 |
| 1870 | FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. | 1870 |
| 1870 | WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. | 1870 |
| 1870 | UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. | 1870 |
| 1870 | SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. | 1870 |
| 1870 | CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. | 1870 |
| 1870 | CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. | 1870 |
| 1870 | CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. | 1870 |

11¾

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 5 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 21, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, one hundred and forty feet west from Twenty-fourth street to the end of the wharf on the Schuylkill river, four feet in diameter.

Also, on Callowhill street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Columbia avenue, from Mifflin street to Seventh street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Third street, from Market street to Chesnut street, three feet in diameter. 3

Also, on Main street (Manayunk), from the sewer thereon to the northwest curb line of Grape street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Wistar street, from the sewer on Tenth street to the east curb line of Eleventh street, three feet in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special agreemet.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

3 18 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C.S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, MARCH 18, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at the Frankford Arsenal with fresh beef of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1870.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

To enable city dealers to compete intelligently with local parties, it may be stated that the contract, together with sales to officers and families on the post, usually averages from $400 to $450 per month; that it requires a wagon to visit the post four times a week, and that a person who should use proper means to do so could no doubt create a remunerative outside local trade in connection with his contract engagements.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the advantage of the United States to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieut. Ord.,

3 15 6t Brevet Captain, A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Fifth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets until TUESDAY, March 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on Sixth street above Lombard, in the Fifth ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,

3 16 19 22 26 29 Secretary.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 JOHN St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

3 14 mwflm HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

YET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 16 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

Last nights, positively, of FROU-FROU!

Gilberte (Frou-Frou)..... MISS LAURA KEENE.

FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of LAURA KEENE.

SATURDAY—Benefit of J. H. JAUK.

MONDAY—First appearance in America of Prof. RISLEY'S Bioplastic Troupe of German Artistes, and the Wondrous Auri Troupe of Pantomimists.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 21, FIRST NIGHT of the celebrated Eccentric Comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, who will appear in his original representation of the immortal character of "SAM," in T. B. De Walden's Comedy, in five acts, written expressly for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled SAM.

SAM..... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

In active preparation, an original Drama of American Western Life, entitled KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. STILL TRIUMPHANT! HOUSES PACKED! LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Edmund Falconer's new drama, HEART'S EASE, OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT IT? LOTTA..... as..... MAY WILDROSE. With new songs, duets, and dances. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA. FROU-FROU—MONDAY, April 4.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side. NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY. MONDAY, March 21, GREAT SENSATION! IMMENSE SUCCESS! A beautiful Comedy, in 3 acts, by Legouve, "PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE." TUESDAY, March 22, LAST NIGHT OF THE COMPANY. GALA PERFORMANCE! NEW PROGRAMME! in which all the favorites will appear. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Admission, $1. Sold at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING THE BEAUTIFUL FREEMAN SISTERS, Miss Ada May, William Hart, Larry Tooley, Jule Keen, Local Sketch, "Germany and Ireland," "La Revelrie Diabolique," etc. Mad'lle De Rosa, Two New Ballets, etc.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels Offer an ATTRACTIVE BILL, BRIMFUL OF NOVELTIES. First Time—Love in all Corners. First Time—Injun Life on the Plains. First Time—Comicalities—Take it Don't.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, and CANARIES. EVERY EVENING at 7½. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with F

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.


☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, and *Age* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

## *JUG-HANDLE JUGGLERY.*

OUR Canadian neighbors are still violently exercised upon the subject of reciprocity with the United States. The operations of the treaty recently in force were so beneficial to the Dominion that its abrogation has proved a severe blow to its commercial and industrial prosperity. Talk about independence and annexation has followed inevitably upon the heels of the unsuccessful attempts at persuading the United States to consent to a renewal of the treaty; and, as a preliminary movement towards ultimate incorporation with this country, with the present special object of preventing the depopulation of the Dominion, Mr. Huntington, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has had the audacity to suggest a Customs Union with the United States, similar in its features to that which binds together certain German States otherwise independent of each other. Both Sir Francis Hincks and Sir Alexander T. Galt, the leading financiers of the Dominion, have arrayed themselves against this scheme, the former opposing it because, in his way of thinking, it would necessitate the extension to Canada of such a high tariff that "British manufactures, which are the cheapest in the world," would be shut out from the Dominion; while the latter has given notice that he will to-day propose an amendment to Mr. Huntington's resolution, having in view the opening up to the products and manufactures of Canada the markets of the whole world, in what particular manner, however, does not yet appear.

Some months ago several leading Canadian papers were engaged in the discussion of a Customs Union project on the following basis:—All restrictions upon the trade between the United States and the Dominion to be abolished; the United States to reduce by five per cent. its tariff on the manufactures of countries other than the Dominion; the tariff of the latter to be made conformable to that of the former as thus modified, and the excise laws of the United States to be adopted, as well; and, finally, the aggregate of revenue from customs and excise duties in both countries to be divided annually between the two governments according to their comparative populations. By this scheme, which is doubtless substantially the same as that which Mr. Huntington cherishes, Canada would secure absolutely free trade with the United States, while the latter would gain the right to navigate the waters and work the fisheries of the former without being subjected to any of the embarrassments which have existed from the earliest period of our independent history. If such a Customs Union should be inaugurated, it is easy to see that the advantages, at the outset, at least, would be as much on one side as the handle of a jug. Canada would lose a share of her trade with Great Britain, thousands of miles away, but she would, in return, find a ready market for all her wares and productions in the United States, at her very door. On the other hand, the United States would lose about one-seventh of her revenue from customs duties, with the privilege of fishing in and navigating the waters of the Dominion, and the chance of making up a portion of her direct losses from the increase in the customs revenue of Canada. Reduced to dollars and cents, the argument would stand thus:—The imports of the Dominion amount to about $80,000,000 per annum, which yield, at the present tariff of about 15 per cent., $12,000,000. The revenue of the United States from customs duties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was, in round numbers, $180,000,000. If there were a general reduction in the tariff to an average of 30 per cent,, the revenue would be lowered to about $154,000,000; while the raising of the Canadian tariff to 30 per cent. would double the customs revenue of that country, making it $24,000,000 per annum. When the aggregate of $178,000,000 came to be divided between the two countries according to population—assuming that of the United States to be 40,000,000 and that of the Dominion to be 4,000,000—to Canada would fall a share of $16,200,000 and to the United States $165,800,000. This result would take $14,200,000 out of the Treasury of the United States, and put $4,200,000 into that of the Dominion, which would be anything but satisfactory to the people of this country, however gratifying it might be to the Canadians. But the doubling of her tariff rates by the Dominion would have a disastrous effect on her foreign commerce, and the inequality of the whole arrangement be made, in consequence, still more glaring.

Great Britain would also, it is contended, be a gainer by such a scheme, a fact which the Montreal *Witness* goes about establishing in the following fashion:—

"Suppose the average duty on British manufactures at present to be 35 per cent. in the United States, then the reduction would bring it down to 30 per cent. over a population of 34,000,000, and the difference multiplied by the population would be 34 by 5=170 in favor of Britain, while the Canadian tariff, being increased 15 per cent. to bring its present rate to 30, would only affect 4,000,000, or 15 by 4=60; that is to say, Britain would gain in diminution of duties, and consequent freedom of intercourse with North America, nearly three times as much as she would lose."

But, whether a Customs Union with the Dominion would, in the long run, prove beneficial to the United States or otherwise, the mere fact that such a project is receiving the serious attention of the Canadian press and people is significant. The hold which Great Britain has upon her North American colonies is becoming weaker and weaker every day, and the agitation of the Customs Union scheme is not calculated to avert either annexation or independence.

## *DRYASDUST PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.*

A GOOD commentary on the practical workings of the franking privilege and the prevailing system of Congressional printing is furnished by the fact that we have received during the last few days from our Congressional friends about a dozen copies of a Presidential message communicating "information in regard to the progress of the revolution in Cuba," which was transmitted to the Senate on the 20th of December, 1869. As news, it is therefore three months old, dating back to the time it was received by the Senate, and some of the documents were originally written more than a year ago. Its contents still possess some historical interest, but they have lost all value as current information, and it is a sad waste of public money to spread such documents broadcast over the land, under the delusive idea that they materially assist newspaper editors or the public in forming a correct judgment on the living issues of the day. In this age stale news is no news at all, and yet the prevailing official system of printing rarely furnishes anything but stale news. The essential points of any matter of importance can be spread before the whole reading public of America at a few hours' notice, without the expenditure of a single dollar by the Government, if the proper officials will be simply good enough to treat the reporters courteously. But there is a desire in some quarters to conceal from the agents of the newspapers all important information up to the latest possible moment, and then months after it has ceased to possess any practical value to publish it ostentatiously at great expense. A wily old diplomatist declared that the true use of language was to conceal your thoughts, and not to disclose them; and the system of Congressional printing is, to a large extent, founded on this idea. Even the *Globe* tells us not what honorable members actually have said, but what, on mature reflection, they ought to have said; and as for the correspondence on the Cuban question, or similar affairs, the people are apprised officially of such past transactions as have become as dead as the matter of the newspapers issued a year ago. If the franking privilege were abolished, one-half of the existing temptation to issue large editions of these dry-as-dust documents would be destroyed; the useless labors of the Government printing office would be discontinued, to the relief of taxpayers; and if the facilities for promptly furnishing all such news as can be properly published to news reporters were slightly increased, an expenditure of a few thousand dollars in this direction would serve a better purpose than millions of dollars which are squandered under the present system.

THE MUNICIPAL ROW at Richmond, Virginia, continues with unabated violence. The rival Mayors and their partisans are each endeavoring to obtain possession of the power and the patronage of the city government. The latest development of the disgraceful squabble places Ellison with two hundred and fifty men under his command in possession of the city, while Cahoon holds one of station-houses with a force of forty men. Last night the Ellison police were fired upon by a mob of colored men while engaged in clearing the street in front of Cahoon's stronghold, and one of them was killed and another wounded. The police returned the fire, but with what damage is not known. This affair is the result of the procrastinating policy that Congress has adopted of late with regard to the reconstruction of the late Rebel States, and it is a demonstration of the absolute necessity for a speedy completion of the great work. The delays in reorganization of the State and municipal governments of the South have afforded opportunities for rapacious adventurers to attempt to gain positions and power for their own advancement without regard to the good of the people. These men are animated by no patriotic impulses, and their ruling motive is a greed of gain and a hope that by means of the disorganization of affairs they will be able to fill their own pockets. The disabilities under which most of the people of the South labor have thrown the most important offices into the hands of a class of adventurers who have no claims whatever on the confidence of the people and who could never get possession of offices of trust and honor under ordinary circumstances. The time has certainly arrived for winding up the whole business of reconstruction and granting a general amnesty, so that decent men will have an inducement to participate in the management of affairs and to aid in bringing the present state of anarchy to an end.

ONE of the finest scenes in *Ruy Blas* is his discovery and denunciation of the greed of the corrupt grandees of Spain. "Don Manuel" (one of these councillors) says:—

"The public moneys
Lay in a few hands; I think we all should share.
You (*to one*) have tobacco; you (*to another*) indigo and musk;
You have the imports—salt and Indian dues;
You have the tax on arsenic and ice."

And thereupon a squabble ensues about the future disposition of the public plunder, which is a fair counterpart of similar scenes of modern occurrence among the leaders of the representative bodies of America. We have got rid of kings, queens, and a grasping hereditary aristocracy, but no age or country was ever cursed with a more insatiable race of cormorants than that which now abides with us. One of the greatest theoretic advantages of a republic is the probability that public trusts will be more purely, faithfully, and efficiently administered under a popular system than in a monarchy. This expectation was realized in the earlier periods of our national history, but since corruption has been fairly developed it has grown on our soil with a rapidity unknown in other latitudes, and it threatens now more seriously than any other evil to blight the whole future of the nation. All the tainted public servants who thus prostitute their positions deserve even more severe denunciations than those uttered by "Ruy Blas" to his corrupt associates when he says:—

"Oh! virtuous statesmen!
Oh! faithful senators! who took an oath to serve
Your country! Corrupted servants! Traitors!
False stewards, who rob your master when asleep!
Have you no interest in your native land,
Except to pillage and to fly from her?
Oh, midnight plunderers! breaking ope a grave—
Your mother's grave—to filch her wedding-ring!
Spain totters to destruction, and you seek
The means to make her poorer, to enrich
Yourselves! * * * Oh! ten thousand shames
Fall upon those great heads that rack their brains
To plot the ruin of their native land!"

THE CASE OF GENERAL AMES, who is a claimant for a seat in the United States Senate from Mississippi, will come up for final disposition in that body to-day. Adelbert Ames is a native of Maine, from which State he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point in 1858. Before he had completed his course of study there the Rebellion broke out, and he was transferred with his class to the field in advance of the regular order of graduation, having been commissioned May 1, 1861, second lieutenant Company G, 2d United States Artillery. On the 14th of the same month he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the 5th United States Artillery, a newly created regiment. During the recruitment and organization of the regiment its place of rendezvous was Harrisburg, in this State. Proceeding to the field finally, Lieutenant Ames participated in McClellan's peninsular campaign, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, Va., May, 1862; and for distinguished service on this occasion he was breveted captain. He also took part in the battles of Malvern Hill and Garnett's Farm: and, for meritorious services, was breveted major July 1. In August Lieutenant Ames was tendered the colonelcy of the 12th Regiment Maine Volunteers, which he accepted, and was commissioned August 8. The regiment was mustered into the service nine hundred and seventy-nine strong, August 29, and at once left for the seat of war. Colonel Ames subsequently participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and won a large reputation for ability and bravery, for which he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, commission dated May 20, 1863, and was subsequently confirmed in that rank by the Senate, April 1, 1864. On June 9 General Ames commanded a portion of the infantry column supporting General Pleasonton's cavalry movement south of the Rappahannock, and took part in the action at Brandy Station, Virginia, in which the enemy was worsted. During General Grant's combined movements against Richmond General Ames commanded the 3d Division, 10th Army Corps, opening on the south side of the James in the demonstration against Petersburg, in May, 1864. He also took part in the battle of Coal Harbor, June 3. On June 7 he commanded a division in the 18th Corps, in place of General Devens, who was sick at the time. On the 16th of June following he was assigned to the command of the 2d Division of the 10th Army Corps, and on the 10th of October to the temporary command of the 1st Division, in place of General Terry, placed temporarily in command of the 10th Corps, in all the engagements on the north side of the James General Ames took a prominent part with the 10th Corps, each time adding new glory to his career as a soldier. Upon the consolidation and reorganization of the 10th and 18th Corps, General Ames was assigned to the command of the 3d Division, 24th Corps. This division was one of those selected to participate in the abortive expedition, led by General Butler and Admiral Porter, against Fort Fisher, in the month of December, 1864, and in the assault made on Christmas day first effected a lodgment within the parapet, on the west end of the fort, by 5 o'clock in the afternoon holding half of the land front. His next prominent appearance before the public was in connection with reconstruction matters in Mississippi, to the Provisional Governorship of which State he was appointed by General McDowell, on the 15th of June, 1868. The order assigning him to this command removed from office Benjamin G. Humphreys, an ex-Rebel brigadier-general, who had been elected Governor under the Johnsonian reconstruction policy. On the following day General Ames notified Humphreys of his appointment, and requested the latter to inform him when it would be convenient for them to have an interview, "for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary to carry into effect the order." Humphreys delayed an answer until the 22d, when he wrote to General Ames that he regarded the attempt to remove him from the office of Governor as a "usurpation of the civil government of Mississippi, unwarranted by and in violation of the Constitution of the United States." He further stated that he had communicated with President Johnson, and was authorized to say that the latter disapproved of the order. He therefore refused "to vacate the office of Governor, or surrender the archives and public property of the State, until a legally qualified successor under the Constitution of the State" should be appointed. On the 23d General Ames sent a squad of soldiers, who took possession of the office; but Humphreys fitted up an office in another part of the Executive Mansion, and continued to claim to act in his gubernatorial capacity for some time thereafter. Meantime, the new Constitution, framed by the convention held under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, was voted upon, on June 22, by the people, and rejected by a vote of 63,860 against it to but 56,231 in favor, Humphreys being re-elected Governor by about the same vote. The ascertainment of this result was followed by a notice on the part of General Ames that, if Humphreys found it inconvenient to remove to another residence, he and his family might continue to occupy a portion of the Executive Mansion, while the Provisional Governor and his staff would take up their quarters on the other side of the house, a joint tenancy to which Humphreys objected, and, in pursuance of his objections, finally vacated the scene of conflict. General McDowell was succeeded in command of the Fourth Military district, reduced, in July, 1868, by the complete reconstruction of Arkansas, to the single State of Mississippi, by General Gillem, who was in turn succeeded by General Ames, the latter still retaining his position as Provisional Governor. An effort was made by the extreme radicals to secure the restoration of the State to representation in Congress, despite the unfavorable result of the election of June 22, 1868, but it failed, and General Ames remained Provisional Governor until after the election held last November, when the expurgated Constitution was adopted by a large majority, and Judge Alcorn, the radical candidate, elected Governor. Soon after General Ames requested him to assume the Provisional Governorship, pending the action of Congress, but Governor Alcorn refused to do so. To a full and fair expression of the will of the people at the late election, the energetic and impartial action of General Ames contributed largely, and when the new Legislature assembled in January last, and he announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, he encountered almost no opposition, and on the 18th of January he was elected to the seat vacated at the opening of the Rebellion by Jefferson Davis, for the term ending March 4, 1875. On the 23d of February, previous to the signing by the President of the bill readmitting Mississippi, General Ames, at that time holding the rank in the regular army of lieutenant-colonel and brevet major-general, presented his resignation, which was accepted. His credentials were presented to the Senate on the 25th of February, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, by whom a report was presented on March 18 to the effect that he was not a resident of the State, and was, therefore, under the Constitution, ineligible to a seat. This report will come up for action to-day, and it is impossible to divine the result. The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature has endorsed its action in electing General Ames, but the Senate laid the resolution on the table. This morning we were informed that a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature had unanimously recommended his admission to his seat, and assured him of a re-election in case his present credentials should not prove satisfactory to the Senate.


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EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
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**PETERSON & CARPENTER,**
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ S P R I N G

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A VERY LARGE

AND VERY BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

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☞ VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX,
MARCH 25. 1t*

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
HUMOROUS LECTURE
BY JOHN G. SAXE,
This (MONDAY) EVENING, March 21.
Subject—FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME.
At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite (by request) from his Poems "THE PROUD MISS McBRIDE" and "THE PRESS."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24.
Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES IN NATURE.
Illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive experiments.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.
Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 3 17 4t
Doors open at 7½; Lecture at 8.

☞ S E N A T O R W I L S O N,
MARCH 25. 1t*

☞ CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1870.
The act of Assembly, approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants and others selling Liquor by less measure than one quart shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.
The Licenses will be issued as follows:—
The 15th and 16th of March—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 26th wards.
The 17th, 18th, and 19th of March—5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards.
The 21st and 22d of March—11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th wards.
The 23d and 24th of March—15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards.
The 25th and 26th of March—19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d wards.
The 28th and 29th of March—23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th wards.
JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
3 18 3t City Commissioners.

☞ CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 212 South Fifth street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.
The Act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.
JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 City Commissioners.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 900 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleansnes and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ G O V E R N O R G E A R Y,
MARCH 25. 1t*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 3f

SPECIAL OPENING.

**J. M. HAFLEIGH,**
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL EXHIBIT
On MONDAY, March 21,
A Full and Complete Stock of
**DRESS GOODS,**
**SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.,**
Purchased during the late depression, and will be SOLD AT LESS THAN GOLD COST. 3 19 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE AGE,
BY T. BUCHANAN READ,
(Author of the Poem.)
FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
THE FURORE INCREASING.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 30,000 VISITORS.
The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where
"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"
CHROMOS, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. Admission, 25 cents; including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. 3 7
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ G E N E R A L H O W A R D,
MARCH 25. 1t*

CLOTHING.

**ROCKHILL & WILSON.**
**FINE CLOTHING.**
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.
The balance of our heavy stock will be disposed of at such low prices that purchasers would find it to their advantage to supply themselves with Fine Clothing for next Fall and Winter.
Spring Overcoats, $5·00.
Spring Overcoats, $10·00.
Spring Overcoats, $14·00.
Spring Overcoats, $16·00.
Spring Overcoats from $5·00 to $30·00.
Coachmen's Coats
For Spring and Summer.
Coachmen's Coats
Of all descriptions.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
NEW PATTERNS.
NEW PATTERNS.
**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, ETC.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**
**Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.**
General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.
STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the
**SCHOOL PIANO,**
Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.
Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.
**CHARLES BLASIUS,**
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
**No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,**
3 19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
WANTED—A young lady as a Teacher in the Institution Apply to JAMES J. BARCLAY,
3 21 mwf3t No. 3 ATHENÆUM BUILDING.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
**UNITED STATES**
**REVENUE STAMP AGENCY**
HAS REMOVED FROM
No. 57 South THIRD Street
TO
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3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

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NEW SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED,
Our Spring Supply of
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Piques, Etc.
The largest assortment we have ever offered, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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| VICTORIA LAWN, | TUCK MUSLINS, |
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| INDIA LINEN, | FIG. SWISS MUSLINS, |
| BRILLIANTS, | FRENCH MULL MUSLINS, |
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| NAINSOOKS, | " " NAINSOOKS, |
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| SOFT CAMBRICS, | TARLETANS, Etc. Etc. |

Figured,
Striped, and
Check Piques,
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Printed Percales and Linens,
New and elegant patterns, warranted fast colors, together with a choice and new assortment of
EMBROIDERIES,
EDGINGS,
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BANDS,
COLLARS,
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**SHEPPARD,**
**VAN HARLINGEN**
**& ARRISON,**
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
**No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,**
3 21 mwf5trp PHILADELPHIA.

7-4 LOOM TABLE LINEN
AT 37½ CENTS.
Best goods ever sold at the price.
HEAVY LOOM TOWELLING,
16 CENTS PER YARD. Very desirable.
FINE GRADES OF TABLE LINENS
AT LOW PRICES,
Napkins, Towels, Pillow-Case Linens, and Sheetings,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
3 19 3t Above Willow.

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**LINEN STORE,**
**No. 828 ARCH STREET,**
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Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
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has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

**F. CHAS. EICHEL,**
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
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3 21 m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City.

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, March 21, 1870.

**Mr. Bergh's Blunder.**

In the two hundred and ninth stanza of the first canto of "Don Juan," Byron remarks:—"For fear some prudish reader should grow skittish, I've bribed my grandmother's review—the British," and it is notorious that when this canto was published the proprietors of the *British Quarterly* were entrapped into the enormous blunder of coming out with a card solemnly asserting that they had received no bribe from Lord Byron or "any other man."

Quite as ridiculous a blunder is that which has just been perpetrated by Mr. Bergh, the celebrated President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in his having brought a libel suit against the New York *Sunday Courier* for a playful but somewhat coarse burlesque description of his personal appearance, habits, and mode of life. The libel suit has subjected Mr. Bergh to infinitely more ridicule than the libel alone—if it was a libel—could ever have done, and he has found himself to be afflicted with a greater degree of cuticular attenuation than most men who have reached his time of life. By-the by, I hope the expression "time of life" is not libellous. If so, you may confidently expect that, when the *Sunday Courier* business is settled, there will be a suit brought against THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

**"Punchinello."**

It is officially announced that *Punchinello*, the new pictorial and satirical weekly, will positively make its appearance to-day, and I presume that by the time you are reading this I shall be reading that. It will aim to be witty, humorous, and satirical in its illustrations as well as in its written matter. If there is any failure at all it will probably be in the pictorial department. Somehow or other our artists are not so witty as we might wish them to be. We have here in New York any quantity of men who can write smartly, but comparatively very few who can make their sense of fun serviceable to them as draughtsmen. Unless these sprightly artists are forthcoming, there is little chance that *Punchinello* will prove to be what *Punch* was, but what it has not been for many a long week. I believe Nast is to furnish some contributions.

**The Late George Wakeman.**

If smart juvenile journalists do not get much printed adulation during their lives, they do directly the grave has closed over them. None have better deserved the respect and commendation of the public whom they served than the late George Wakeman, who died early on Saturday morning at his home in Harlem. He was still young, not having completed his thirtieth year, and had half finished preparations for a course of public lectures. Without holding a position of great prominence, he yet filled a very fair field, and transacted many of the more useful duties in a graceful manner. As a magazinist he was less noticeable as an original writer than as a pleasing and playful stringer-together of the thoughts of others. In some respects, his mind was a literary junk-shop, stored with all sorts of odds and ends, shelved away in such order, however, that, so to speak, he could find them in the dark and make use of them at any moment. In private life, too, he was a blameless man, filling his part with a modesty which is rare indeed in this Age of Cheek. Of late he was a regular contributor to the *Galaxy*, where his art and taste as a compiler of curious saws and aphorisms was very happily made use of.

**The Last of "Hamlet."**

Mr. Booth appeared, for the last time for the present as "Hamlet" on Saturday afternoon, having played the part between seventy and eighty times. He will appear to-night as "Sir Giles Overreach," in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, and repeat the character to-morrow and Wednesday evenings. On Thursday and Friday evenings, and at the Saturday matinee, he performs "Claude Melnotte." How the women will rush to see that! I am informed that Mr. Booth is pink-nated as much as ever by certain ladies, the expression of whose admiration is restrained by no such trifle as the little fact of his being married to a woman who rejoices in his faithful love.

**Major Leland's Masher.**

All the world knows by this time that Mr. George Wilkes, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, was recently assaulted by Major Leland, and more or less damaged. In an editorial which appeared in the *Spirit of the Times*, when issued last Friday, M. Wilkes darkly intimated that he was biding his time, and that Major Leland would discover that he would have to settle yet, and would not be permitted to go unpunished. Whether this implication has anything to do with what occurred on Saturday night can only, of course, be a matter of suspicion; but at 8 o'clock that evening, while passing through Prince street, near Mercer, after having left the Metropolitan Hotel Major Leland was attacked by an individual of very ruffian-like appearance, and who is generally believed to be a professional "masher." At any rate, he "mashed" Major Leland, cut his upper lip badly; knocked several of his teeth out and, in the vernacular of the street, "put a bad on him." In return, Major Leland, who is by no means wanting in personal courage, fired four times at the villian, and endeavored to "het him off." His shots did not take effect, and the attacker escaped, and his whereabouts is unknown as Collector Bailey's.

"This world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above;
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love."

Don't you think so? I do. ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE CHESNUT the last four nights of *Frou-Frou* are announced. On Friday Miss Laura Keene will have her benefit, previous to visiting Charleston, S. C., with her company, to play an engagement. This, it is presumed, will end Miss Keene's connection with the theatre, an occurrence that is much to be regretted, for she has certainly labored hard to make one of the most beautiful places of amusement in the country popular with play-goers of refinement and intelligence.

On Saturday Mr. J. H. Jack will have a benefit, when a great bill be presented.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will begin an engagement this evening, appearing in his eccentric personation of "Sam," in Mrs. Walden's comedy of that name.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in a new drama entitled *Heart's Ease*, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will appear this evening in Legouve's *Par Droit de Conquete*.

*Frou-Frou* will shortly be produced as a benefit.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *The Streets of Philadelphia* with General Grant, Jr., as the "Bootblack" will be presented this evening, with other amusing features.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE KING the burlesques of *Love in All Corners* and *In-jun Life on the Plains*, and a great variety of other attractive novelties, are announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will execute a number of wonderful experiments in magic this evening at the Assembly Buildings. The young Signor is getting to be a formidable rival to his father, and he is up to most of the diableric that the original Blitz learned from—well, it does not matter who, and there is no need of our shocking ears polite by mentioning unpleasant names. The tricks are amusing, and, as performed by Signor Blitz, Jr., they make a very pleasant entertainment.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall. This work is much superior to the common run of panoramas. Many of the pictures are by artists of distinction, and are well worth seeing for their own sakes independently of the very interesting subject they illustrate.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT will be given in the church at Tenth and Filbert streets on Thursday evening next, on the occasion of the opening of the new organ. Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Messrs. D. Wood, R. Hennig, H. G. Thunder, A. R. Taylor, K. De Rubua, and W. A. Briscoe will appear.

MR. WENZEL KOPTA announces a grand concert to be given on Friday evening at Musical Fund Hall. Mr. Kopta will be assisted by Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Mr. Emil Gastel, and Mr. Richard Zeckwer. The grand chorus will be under the direction of Mr. James Pearce.

ROSSINI'S GRAND MASS.—Mr. Henry G. Thunder, who has had this splendid composition in active preparation for some time, will produce it in fine style on April 27, at the Musical Fund Hall. Many of his most distinguished pupils, the Choral Club, the Abt Society, St. Augustine's Choir, and a number of other accomplished musical amateurs, will all take part in its production. Its performance will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

## CITY ITEMS.


CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS.—
Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed,
Brown and white mixed, new color, olive
nobby and plain. The largest assortment on
the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 824
Chesnut street.

*Prices reduced.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

WE pay strict attention to Carpets, making up, and putting down old and new ones, with a guarantee of low prices. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
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RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie today in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it, } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ Postscript, } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript, } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript, } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript, } ties.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.


## MARRIED.

CHRISTIAN—MCCLASKY.—On Tuesday evening, March 15, 1870, by the Rev. George F. Wiswell, Mr. JOHN E. CHRISTIAN to Miss CORNELIA R. MCCLASKY, both of this city.

POINSETT—PULLEN.—On the 16th instant, by Rev. J. E. Adams, Mr. WRIGHT POINSETT, of Mansfield Square, N. J., to Miss BELLA PULLEN, of Bordentown, N. J.

## DIED.

BARCROFT.—On the 19th instant, STACY B. BARCROFT, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1803 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. 3*

BRADY.—On the 20th instant, MARY BRADY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Brady, No. 2320 Carroll street, above Cumberland, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To be interred in St. Ann's Church.

SHAW.—On Sunday, March 20, 1870, Father CHARLES FRANCIS KING, S. J., aged 52 years.

Funeral services at St. Aloysius' Church, Father G. Terrentini, A. M., Pastor, on Wednesday morning 10½ o'clock. 1*

SHAW.—On Sunday, March 20, RUTH, wife of Joseph Shaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Basin street, near Violet street, Norristown, on Wednesday afternoon, March 23, at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Friday afternoon, the 18th instant, AMOS C. TAYLOR, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Benjamin Taylor, Willow Grove, Pa., on Wednesday morning, March 23, at 11 o'clock.


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1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

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Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
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At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.

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Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

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COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
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The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

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# FOURTH EDITION

## AFFAIRS ON THE BORDER.

### Insecurity of Life and Property.

### A Texas Custom House Robbed

### The Bailey Defalcation.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Robbery of a Custom House.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Collector of Customs at Saredo, Texas, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that on the night of February 5 the Custom House at that port was entered by burglars, and some private property stolen. The object was to steal Government funds, but since a former robbery of his office they have been kept in the Deputy Collector's dwelling house, and the Government suffered no loss. The report says the frontier is full of lawless characters, and escape is easy after committing depredations. Several robberies have been committed upon the Custom House.

**Admiral Poor.**

The Navy Department has received advices that Admiral Poor would leave Port-au-Prince for Havana, and it is thought he is now at the latter port.

**The Bailey Defalcation.**

The Internal Revenue Office is making every effort to ferret out the extent of the frauds of Deputy Collector Bailey. Deputy Commissioner Douglass left here to-day to take entire charge of the examination. During the presence of Messrs. Douglass, Parnell, and John Delano, of the Commissioner's office, at New York, Supervisor Dwyer, of Ohio, is assisting Commissioner Delano in his duties.

**The Vote on Bradley.**

The vote on Bradley's confirmation was 46 against 9.

**Additional Nominations.**

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—Robert F. Catterson to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard to be commander; Josiah A. Stanton to be assistant paymaster; Captain and Brevet Major James Forney to be brevet lieutenant-colonel in marine corps.

**San Domingo.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

There is a rumor that the San Domingo treaty will also be debated to-day. General Porter and General Dent, of the President's staff, are at the Capitol working, it is said, for San Domingo.

**The Twiggs Swords.**

Miss Rowena Florence, who sued General Butler to obtain possession of two swords formerly the property of General Twiggs, has petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for the return of the swords. Butler says this don't look much as if he had stolen them, as was alleged.

**The Funding Bill.**

The Ways and Means Committee did not take up the Funding bill at its meeting to-day, but considered the Revenue bill. There is a good deal of division among members of the committee about the Funding bill, and it looks as if an early report would not be made.

## CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from the Second Edition.*

When the doors were opened various Senators presented petitions, memorials, etc., on different subjects, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the distribution of arms among the Southern States according to their quota under existing laws.

The bill introduced by Mr. Carpenter, at an early period of to-day's proceedings, was reported back and passed.

Mr. Conkling gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the question of privilege, namely, the report from the Committee on the Judiciary, adverse to General Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) thought the matter ought to be disposed of at once.

Mr. Hamlin was disposed to accord the courtesy to the committee of proceeding with the case to-morrow.

After a conversation between Messrs. Morton, Conkling, and Carpenter, the question went over till to-morrow.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill.

**House.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $20,000 to the Sisters of "Our Lady of Mercy," in Charlestown, South Carolina, for the purpose of rebuilding their Orphan Asylum, in consideration of the services rendered by those sisters to the sick and wounded Union officers and soldiers, while that city was under bombardment during the war, the money to be expended under the direction of Sister M. Xavier.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) made the point of order that, as the bill made an appropriation, it must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules to have it considered in the House and passed.

The rules were suspended and the bill was passed. Yeas, 110; nays, 46.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—By Mr. Negley, to promote commerce among the States, and to cheapen the transportation of mails and military stores, etc.

By Mr. Getz, relative to the income tax on proceeds of building and savings associations.

By Mr. Clarke, explanatory of the tenth article of the treaty with the Shawnees, of February 23, 1867.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the administration of justice in the State of Texas, reciting that the United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, Judge Natrous, is incapacitated by sickness and paralysis from performing the duties of the office, and providing that on his resignation his salary is to be continued during life. Passed.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Ship News.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Ship Michael Hutchinson, just arrived from San Francisco, sunk in this harbor to-day.

**Great Billiard Match.**

LONDON, March 21.—W. Cook, Jr., played Roberts at billiards at Preston on Saturday night. The former won easily, the score standing at the finish—Cook, 1000; and Roberts, 614.

**The Yachting Contest.**

Ashbury, owner of the English yacht Cambria, writes to the *Times* to-day, criticizing the objections of Mr. Douglass, of the Sappho, to a channel race. He says in a transatlantic race size and power would tell in favor of his American competitor, and also announces his refusal to stake money in any race.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Collector Bailey.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—Childs, Collector Bailey's chief deputy, who was arrested on Saturday night for supposed complicity with Bailey's alleged defalcation, was released on bail to-day. His presence in the office on Cedar street is requisite for an investigation into the affairs of the department.

Mr. Nail, Deputy Collector, claims that the accounts of the office so far as investigated have been found correct. The money account is now being examined, and it is in that, if anywhere, that defalcation is to be discovered.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Richmond Troubles.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—Affairs are quiet today. In last night's skirmish only one colored man, Josiah Winston, was injured, he being shot in the shoulder. Ellison has entire control of the city. Cahoon has only half a dozen men in the Third Station House, and there appears to be no further danger of conflict. The mob around the Third Station has dispersed.

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS.

BY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

The following paper on "The Election of Presidents" was read at the general meeting of the Social Science Association, at New York, October 27, 1869, by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and is published in the journal of the association:—

A paper on the "Protection of the Ballot" was read before the American Social Science Association, at its meeting in Albany, on the 19th of February, 1869, and was subsequently printed in the journal of the society. In it the following query was suggested:—

"What good reason can be given why (in our Presidential elections) we should vote for one man, or thirty men, who, in turn, are to be pledged to vote for another man, designated to them beforehand, instead of voting directly for the object of our choice? * * * Can any good reason be suggested why the people of this country should not directly vote for their Presidents as they ever have for their Governors?"

This question did not have long to wait for a conclusive answer. When advanced, it was accompanied with the remark that the subject stood rather "in need of suggestion and discussion than of patent legislative panaceas or individual dogmatism." In this spirit it was responded to by the press. Among others a very able criticism shortly afterwards appeared in the editorial columns of the Chicago *Tribune*, which, while emphatically condemning the present mode of choosing the Electoral Colleges, pointed out very clearly how greater dangers might not improbably be found to exist in the election of President by direct popular vote than by the method now in use. This reply to the question, if sustained by reason and fact, is conclusive, and shows that no relief is to be found in the direction indicated.

In a previous paper on this subject it was very broadly stated that the present system of choosing the Electoral Colleges, on a general ticket in each State, acts as nothing more nor less than a premium on fraud, making the violation of the ballot by one party in one locality an alleged "political necessity" for a counterbalancing violation of it by another party in another locality. Particular sections of the country—those in which an election is close and hotly contested—are, by the practical working of this system, regularly pointed out at every election as the decisive points, so that the least astute politician knows beforehand just where votes will be wanted and just where they will be useless. He can, therefore, work intelligently, and, indeed, almost exactly, adapting his means to his ends. For instance, in the last Presidential election, unless fraud were counteracted by fraud, it was apparent to every one that the manufacture of a few thousand votes in New York city would decide the thirty-three electoral votes of the State. This would exactly counteract, in the grand result, any possible majority, the other way, of the legal votes cast in Illinois, Massachusetts, and Vermont, where the election was practically uncontested. New York city was, therefore, designated beforehand as a decisive point; a place where every fraudulent vote would carry great fictitious weight. The result of the election showed that the same state of affairs existed elsewhere. Votes in Kansas were of no value in face of a majority of 17,030; 164 ballots, fraudulent or legal, settled the result in Oregon, and negatived that in the State first named. It was argued in the previous paper that it was futile to hope for any purity in elections while the elections actually revealed such enormous disparities of influence; as long as the system at once supplied such a great incentive to fraud, and designated so precisely the localities in which it could be committed. The case of the election of 1844 was cited. There can be no doubt that Mr. Polk received a majority of the legal votes cast in that election; there is strong reason for believing, however, that Mr. Clay was the legally elected President. The result, then, turned on the vote of New York, whose Electoral College numbered thirty-six members. The party which supported Mr. Polk carried the day; but a subsequent investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate abundantly proved the perpetration of extensive frauds in that State, which, not impossibly, decided the contest. (Sen. Docs., 28th Cong., 2d Sess., Rep. No. 173.)

It is useless and wicked to argue that, in this as in other cases, fraud was probably offset by fraud, and that the result practically reflected the will of the legal majority. Allowing this to be true in fact, it settles the question as to that system which establishes, for any portion of its citizens, cheating as the only alternative to defeat. It certainly is not conducive to public morality that fraud should be recognized as a regular element in politics; indeed, it would be far better to resort to force at once. The suggestion, however, is not true in fact.

As is well known, the perpetration of frauds on a large scale is possible only under certain circumstances. They can be effected in great cities, where the inhabitants are necessarily unknown to each other; or in rude and lawless communities. Our annals are, unfortunately, replete with precedents coming under either head. Similar outrages, however, are not, nor can they be, perpetrated, on any large scale, by a party which only controls well-regulated and moderately populated sections of country.

It only remains to solve the problem of how this fraud can be reduced within the narrowest limits. The present system puts the largest possible premium upon it; for, under it, one fraudulent vote, in a given locality, always may, and often does, outweigh a hundred legal votes across an imaginary line which divides States. To remedy this, it was proposed to abolish the system of Electoral Colleges altogether. It was suggested that, if the President was elected by direct popular vote, as the Governors of the States now are, and always have been, the effect of illegal voting would, at least, be reduced to natural limits. A few or a great many fraudulent votes in one State could, at most, only counterbalance an exactly equal number of honest votes elsewhere; and not, as at present, by choosing the whole Electoral College of one large State, offset, with absolute disregard of numbers, vast popular majorities in three other and smaller States. The predominance given to fraud is certainly unnecessary, in so far as it is artificial.

It cannot, however, be denied, as argued in the columns of the Chicago *Tribune*, that such a system would be cumbrous and liable to great dangers whenever elections were closely contested. Even the citizens of New York, accustomed as they are to not dissimilar spectacles within their own borders, might object to seeing vast opposing majorities rolling up from the wilds of Texas. The early history of Kansas, and the later histories of some Southern States, have demonstrated to us the possible voting capacity of certain descriptions of sparsely settled country. It must be conceded that it would not be safe to permit any closely contested election—as the election of 1844, for instance, which was decided by a popular majority of only 30,000 out of a total vote of 2,600,000—to depend on the manufactured returns of lawless communities. Two points in the discussion may therefore be considered as settled: the present system stands condemned, and demands instant reform; and, secondly, the system of general, direct election would prove no satisfactory substitute for it. What other solution of the problem can be suggested?

While few deny the importance of this question, no one seems resolved to insist on its consideration and settlement. The lessons of the past are thus forgotten before they are thoroughly learned. One year has now passed since the election of 1868 took place. During that time associations of individuals, courts of law, and committees of Congress have been busily engaged in investigating the violations of the ballot then alleged to have taken place. The perpetration of frauds in that election—frauds unprecedented, systematic, appalling—frauds of which the recognized leaders of both parties, the judges of courts of law, and the inspectors of elections must have have been cognizant, and in which they were sometimes proved to have participated—all these have ceased to be subjects of mere partisan clamor, and are established as matters of record. Courts have passed upon them, and have declared certified results vitiated by fraud. Committees have investigated them, and presented the fruits of their labors in the form of ponderous reports. In what has it all resulted? Any one who chooses may now satisfy himself that in Philadelphia four imported ruffians threw sixty votes in one day, as part of a regular system of "repeating." It is matter of record that one single judge, between October 8 and October 23; 1868, ordered to be issued a daily average of over 718 certificates of citizenship. Honest and experienced magistrates, who have for years been engaged in executing the naturalization laws, have testified that not more than a single set of papers could be properly passed in five minutes; whence it follows that, allowing the energetic magistrate in question to have worked night and day, without one moment of intermission, between the 8th and 23d of October, he could not have properly accomplished more than one-half part of what he did accomplish in fact. Before another judge, engaged in the performance of a similar farce, the same man appeared as a witness under oath, twenty-five times, under different names, in a single evening. It is not disputed that in one case thirty-five persons were registered, and twenty-three actually voted, from the house of a member of the general committee of a party, in which only one voter actually resided; in another case, thirty persons were registered, and twenty-two voted, from the house of a State Senator, in which only three voters resided; in yet two other cases, forty-five persons were registered, and thirty-six voted, from the houses of two aldermen, whence four votes only could legally have come; from yet another house, one hundred and fifty-two names were registered, representing, if legal, a population of seven hundred souls under a single roof. Under these circumstances, it not unnaturally followed that the actual vote polled in the city where these events took place was 108 per cent. of its legal voters, as indicated by the census returns. Finally, right or wrong, the country has settled down into a conviction, which, in truth, is not unsustained by evidence, that many thousand illegal votes were cast at the last Presidential election within the limits of a single State. All this, be it remembered, was done, simply because our system made each illegal ballot bear not upon one or upon three electoral votes, but upon those of a whole college. In each particular locality where these frauds were perpetrated, the election was wholly uncontested; had the influence of these manufactured voters been confined within narrow limits, no inducement to fraud would have existed, because fraud would have been unavailing. The system made the opportunity, and it did not pass unimproved.

We cannot go on indefinitely in this way. We escaped a contested election during the war of the Rebellion only, as it were, by a miracle. The last election was accompanied with loud threats of violence and resistance in case a shadow of doubt rested on its validity, and yet, with that optimism which is so marked a characteristic of the American people, the nation goes on its course, apparently neither learning from the past nor fearing for the future. This good fortune cannot last forever. Every one now appreciates, and cannot but dread, the terrific and ever-increasing strain which each succeeding Presidential election imposes on our Government. This periodical revolution, for such it amounts to now, is at once the safety-valve and the weakest point in our system. Its regular recurrence does, indeed, relieve us of all apprehension of any other or more violent change of rulers; but, on the other hand, the prize at stake is becoming so enormous, and political morality so loose, that it is greatly to be feared lest the declared result of the ballot will not much longer command the public respect. Too much attention, too much discussion, cannot be given to this subject. If the problem were satisfactorily solved; if the ballot could be guarded, and the possible effect of fraud reduced to a minimum; if the country could be assured that by no possibility could any man ever be cheated into the Executive chair, then, indeed, would the Presidential election be robbed of its dangers, and it would remain as the feature in our system which contributed most to its strength. Any other form of revolution would then become as improbable as it would be unnecessary. How this can be effected is the question now under discussion. How can the influence of the fraudulent ballot be restricted within the narrowest possible limits?

If the existing system accomplishes a result the reverse of that desired; if the end in view would not be attained by abandoning the indirectness of the present system and resorting to an election by the direct plurality vote—then there is but a single other alternative, and we are brought directly to the electoral system conducted by districts. This method of arriving at the result cannot be better described than in the article from the Chicago *Tribune* already referred to:—

"The whole people of each State will vote directly for President and Vice-President, and whoever receives the majority of the popular vote of the State will have the two electoral votes which now correspond to its two Senators; and the people of each Congressional district, as such, will vote directly for President and Vice-President, and a candidate receiving a majority of the votes of the district will have the electoral vote which corresponds to the district representative in Congress. This is simply a change from a State electoral ticket to a district electoral ticket. Like the plan of an election by a general direct vote, it would not lessen the influence of the great party conventions over the nominations. The people would still vote mainly in two great phalanxes, representing the progressive and conservative alternatives on the leading questions of public policy. It would lessen very greatly the present possibility that the result might not agree with the popular vote. But above all, it would confine the effect of fraudulent voting in any one district to three electoral votes, viz., the two cast by the State at large, and the one cast by the district in which the fraud arose. The 27,000 fraudulent votes cast in the city of New York at the last election could only affect about eight electoral votes in all, instead of thirty-three, and practically would not have been resorted to to secure these, as they were safe to the Democratic party without fraud. It is only in districts where but one party has power that any considerable degree of fraudulent voting can be done. A strong opposition will always prevent it. In such districts there would be no contest, and no temptation to fraud, if their majority did not counteract other majorities belonging to outside districts. Hence, under the plan last proposed, not only would the inducement to fraud almost wholly disappear, but the violent rancor and heat of politics in those districts which are all one way would disappear also."

Herein, it is believed, will be found a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It will confine the effects of fraud within the narrowest possible limits, and, practically, render it unavailing. Neither is it a novelty in our system, as it was practised in many of the States during the earlier Presidential elections, and was continued in Maryland down to the year 1833. It recognizes also the compromises of the Constitution, and, by securing to the smaller States their two senatorial votes, obviates the danger of their opposing the reform.

How can the proposed change be effected? The clause of the Constitution which confers the regulation of the subject on the Legislatures of the several States effectually stands in the way of all Congressional action of a final nature. It is futile to hope for any reform from the action of individual States, for it would be Quixotic for any one or more States of the Union to divide their own influence in Presidential elections so long as neighboring States insist on preserving theirs intact. The only remedy, therefore, lies in a uniform adoption of the system for all the States alike, through the slow process of amending the Federal Constitution. This instrument has been manipulated in so many respects of late, that there is now a strong and rapidly growing disposition to leave it alone for the present. This is an additional obstacle which must be overcome. As usual, in all cases which touch merely on the general good—in which no material interest is concerned—it is most difficult to bring party organizations to bear upon the work. Were this not so, the existing method of choosing the Electoral Colleges would long ago have been swept away, for neither this discussion nor the measure of reform suggested has anything in it of novelty. Hamilton early directed his attention to it. President Jackson, in six consecutive messages, discussed the subject, and recommended the election of Presidents by direct popular vote. Mr. Benton kept the matter almost continually before the Senate during his thirty years of service in that body. Preaident Johnson, Senators Wade, Sumner, and Buckalew, and various members of the House have all with equal emphasis condemned the existing system. During the year just past an amendment looking to its reform was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Morton, passed that body, and then—went to its long rest. Now, however, the matter is pressed upon the public attention from new considerations. It is no longer, as in the days of Jackson, a mere question of theory, but one of practical and vital importance. The present system has now been reduced in the sight of all men to a machinery for the encouragement and development of the most dangerous of all forms of political fraud. Those who have investigated the subject have arrived at the same practical measure of reform. It has been quoted from the columns of the Chicago *Tribune;* it can be found reduced to the form of a constitutional amendment in the report of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, to the last House of Representatives.

This has, then, been a commonplace of lifeless discussion almost from time immemorial. What can be done to make it a subject for action?—to forward its adoption? Politicians, caucuses, and conventions cannot be relied on in this matter. This measure seeks to remove, not to create, a fountain of corruption. It carries with it no political interest, no claim on patronage, no spoils of victory. It is simply a measure suggested by common sense and common honesty for the common good. It is in the interest of all, and not of a faction.

The student of social science seeks ever to prevent crime, not by repression, but by removing the hidden inducement to crime. He will seek to protect the ballot by removing, in so far as he can, all inducement to commit frauds through the ballot. He will not pass laws to punish fraudulent voting if he can prevent fraudulent voting by rendering it useless. If there is, then, any public field in which the labors of this association can be made useful, if there is any political function it can fulfil, it is in putting its shoulder to the wheel in aid of a work of reform like this, as necessary as it is thankless. Somebody must do it. A machinery in the State, apart from all party organizations, aloof from all politics, is greatly needed to keep public attention continually awake to such subjects as this, or the kindred measure of Civil Service reform. To this work the Social Science Association proposes more especially to devote itself, and, to the end that it may efficiently do so, it asks the support and encouragement of all who, wishing well to their country, do not themselves render it that individual service which they feel is its due.

I would now respectfully suggest that this association do memorialize Congress on the subject I have had the honor of discussing.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

After the reading of this paper was finished, it was moved by Mr. James M. Barnard as follows:—

*Resolved*, That the officers of this association be, and hereby are, instructed to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the immediate passage by it, and the submission to the Legislatures of the several States, with a view to its adoption into the Federal Constitution, of the amendment to that instrument recommended at the close of Report No. 31, House Documents, 3d Session, 40th Congress.

Which motion, having been duly seconded, was put to the vote of the association, and passed in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

In pursuance of the above vote, the following memorial was subsequently prepared and presented:

MEMORIAL

*Addressed to the Congress of the United States by the American Association for the Advancement of Social Science, in relation to the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.*

The American Social Science Association would respectfully represent to your honorable bodies:—

That by Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the choice of electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be made in such manner as the Legislatures of the several States may direct;

That, as a consequence of said provision, it has become, and must remain, what is known as a "political necessity" that each of the several States should, with a view to the preservation of its whole relative political weight to other States, choose such electors as a unit, and without any regard to the divisions of opinion existing among its citizens;

That, owing to the settlement of new regions and the rapid growth of large cities in the United States, new and very tempting opportunities are offered for the perpetration of fraud in elections, instances of which have been notorious and are established as of record, through the investigations of committees of your honorable bodies.

Your petitioners would further represent that the choice of the electoral colleges as a unit, by popular vote in the several States, holds forth peculiar temptation, and affords especial facilities for the successful perpetration of such frauds, from the fact that they may, when perpetrated in large cities or in sparsely settled and lawless districts, be made to decide the vote of whole States, represented even by thirty or more electoral votes;

That this anomaly in our system obviously increases the danger of an election of the Federal Executive by fraud, and holds forth alarming inducements to violations of the purity of the ballot in all Presidential elections;

Therefore, your honorable bodies are respectfully petitioned to pass, and cause to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for adoption, an amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing for the choice of Electors of the President and Vice-President in the manner hereinafter set forth; to the end that frauds perpetrated in any particular localities shall only affect individual electoral votes, instead of votes of whole colleges; that thereby the inducement to frauds through the ballot in Presidential elections, on a large scale, may be withheld, as the accumulation of large fraudulent majorities in any given locality cannot then affect the general results produced by the votes of other localities in the same State; and to the further end that a premium may no longer exist, as now, upon fraudulent voting at each Presidential election, which renders the apprehension of fraud to be committed by one party, in one locality, both an inducement and an excuse for the perpetration of similar and counterbalancing frauds by the opposite party in other localities.

Your petitioners, would, therefore, respectfully commend to the attention of your honorable bodies, as calculated to remedy the evils and remove the dangers arising from the present constitutional provisions on this subject, the following amendment to the Constitution, prepared by one of the committees of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress (Report No. 31, House Doc., 40th Congress, 3d session):—

ARTICLE —.

"The electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen as follows:—

"Two electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen at large from each State by the qualified voters therein.

"A number of electors in each State, equal to the whole number of representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, shall be chosen in single districts of contiguous and compact territory, each containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal amount of population.

"The times, places, and manner of choosing such electors shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, revoke or alter such regulations.

"Congress shall prescribe the mode of determining the validity of the choice of electors, and of contesting the right to the office of President and Vice-President."


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LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 16 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30 9

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets
OFFICE, [4
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 9, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $38 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 43 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 20 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. BEAP,
1270 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
*Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—*
*From Bremen to New York:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. FILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Bloomfield.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

### Chignons.

"Since the invasion of the Romans," says Chateaubriand in his "Memoirs," "the French women have always sold their beautiful tresses, to decorate heads less favored by nature than their own, and even now the women of Brittany sacrifice tha' ornament for the sake of some silk kerchief of many colors at one of the periodical fairs."

In the environs of the Chateau de Cambourg, in Brittany, an annual fair is held, on the 4th of September, in the centre of an extensive meadow. This is the local fete. In the midst of conjurors, gypsies, bear-leaders, indispensable attendants at these fetes, you will look in vain for the red Indian silks of which Chateaubriand speaks. But if you go to the extreme end of the rows of tents and booths to the very outskirts of the village, you will there see carts draped with white canvas, the owners of which offer packets of brilliant-colored handkerchiefs, mostly of cotton, for sale. For one of these handkerchiefs, which are about half a franc apiece, the dealer often succeeds in obtaining an entire crop of hair. It has been said that the girls of Brittany and Auvergne never sell their hair till compelled by extreme poverty. This, however, is incorrect. The trade in hair dates from the most remote periods, and has become an established custom. The head-dresses worn by the women and girls of the country conceal the absence of tresses; and the shorn lambs look none the worse for the absence of their wool. Girls engaged to be married sell their plaits with the consent of their future husbands, for the sake of buying a trinket or some article of furniture to begin housekeeping. The Breton hair is much prized for its unrivalled softness and lustre; and the traders in Brittany are not content with the produce of fairs and village fetes, but travel about the whole year, tempting the possessors of beautiful blonde or dark tresses to exchange them for some bright rag often not worth half a franc. In the Breton towns, hair-dressers will give twenty francs for a pound of long hair, that being the fixed price throughout the province; but the young girls of the towns are not so easily persuaded as their country sisters to part with this great natural ornament. The value of a good head of hair is generally about ten francs, the most abundant crop seldom weighing more than half a pound.

In Auvergne the hair trade is carried on in a much more open manner. The trader comes in his gig to all the fairs of Ambre, Saint Antheme, Arlant, Aurillac, and Riom. He pitches his tent—on the summit of which floats the tri-colored flag—in the midst of a grand display of butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit. He hides not here in a remote corner as he does in Brittany; but, standing on the platform of his booth, his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, invites the women and girls in a loud voice to come up and show their tresses. Around his booth assemble crowds of men and women in wooden shoes; the women, in short skirts, wearing colored caps or straw hats with broad brims, the men dressed in green cloth jackets and enormous hats. One after another the young girls mount upon the platform, uncover their heads, undo their plaits, and exhibit their treasures in the presence of the crowd. The buyer examines them carefully, and makes his offer. As soon as a bargain is struck, each girl disappears into the interior of the tent. Five minutes afterwards she reappears amidst hooting and shouts of laughter, and takes to her heels. These demonstrations deter no one, and almost every girl follows in the steps of the first. Nevertheless, it does sometimes happen that the young men unite, and after eying the dealer askance, rush at his cart, and would soon make an end of him, if he did not pack up and drive off with his booty as fast as possible. Thanks to the swiftness of his horse, he may escape from the danger of being pillaged; but he generally disappears among clouds of dirt, stones, bad eggs, and in fact whatever may be within reach of the gallant fellows.

After the travelling dealer has completed his tour through the provinces, he takes his goods to Paris, or some other large town, where he receives for every pound of hair a sum varying from twenty francs to a hundred, according to the quality. After passing through various processes, including much cleansing, it is finally made into chignons.

To form one large chignon the produce of thirty heads is often required, and it is to be noted that hair of dead persons is never used, as it is supposed to be wanting in the suppleness requisite for curling and plaiting. Many prefer to the hair of the Bretonnes that of the German girls, which is often very beautiful, though rarely met with in full perfection. Chignons of the tint known as "angelic blonde," which is chiefly found in Germany; are sold at an exorbitant price. But every kind of hair is of use for chignons, even the long hairs combed out of the head, which, in Paris, are picked out of the dust-heaps by the *chiffonniers*, and sold by them to the hair-dressers for the *tetes a pointes*—a species of frisette made of hair of different qualities and uneven lengths. In fact, nothing is lost; hair of an unpopular color is generally dyed black, and even parings of hair are used up for wigs and chignons for dolls.

Fifteen hundred francs is an exceptional price for a chignon. But such a sum is said to have been actually paid for one of a golden shade three feet and a half in length. At the present time a very superior chignon can be had for two hundred and fifty francs, and ordinary chignons are sold at prices varying from twelve to fifty francs.

### Hidden Treasure.

The San Francisco *Call* contains quite a length narrative, said to have been told by an old Spaniard, in reference to $15,000,000 in gold, which he reports was cached on the Isthmus of Panama many years ago. From the *Call* we condense the following:—

It appears that as late as 1840 there lived in Havana an old soldier, who belonged to the Spanish army at the time of the insurrection in South America, and who formed part of a detachment of troops detailed to convey from Panama to Chagres treasure valued at more than $15,000,000. After the departure of the detachment from Panama, the revolution broke out on the Isthmus, and the soldiers knowing that they were pursued, and feeling without hope of being able to protect the treasure, they buried it. They then bid in the vicinity, expecting that in a few days the trouble would subside, and that they might proceed on their way with their gold. But at the end of fifteen days their provisions gave out, and not wishing to perish of hunger, they resolved to fight their way through to Chagres, where they would obtain reinforcements. Two days after they left they were met by a large body of insurgents. A fight ensued, and all but two men of the detachment were killed. They managed to escape, and in travelling by night and resting by day, they succeeded in reaching Chagres, which they found in possession of the insurgents. They managed to swim off to an English brig lying in the stream, and bound for Santiago de Cuba. The captain kindly received them on board, and, upon learning their condition, secreted them on his vessel for several days, and when he set sail he agreed to convey them to the port where he was bound. On the voyage, one of the soldiers, worn out by the sufferings he had endured on the Isthmus, died, and the other, the only surviving man of the convoy that left Panama with the treasure, reached Havana, where he resided until 1842, when death called him away. Many times during his residence in Havana did this soldier entreat the patron Poujol, and another patron, to convey him to Chagres, promising to reveal to them the exact spot where he and his companions had buried the treasure. The patrons, who were both aged men, having no knowledge of the Isthmus, would not hazard themselves in a voyage which was considered extremely perilous. Another objection they raised was that, being Spaniards, they would surely be murdered by the inhabitants. Poujol, who had never been in the Isthmus, was unable to name the exact locality explained to him by the soldier.

### Incidentals.

—The State of Kansas is to place a portrait of John Brown in its Capitol.

—One county in Georgia has not a single physician. They are all married men.

—Only one town in Maine celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of that State.

—A public school was dismissed in Elkhorn, Wis., one day last week, that the children might attend a murder trial.

—Whether Boston shall be annexed to Charlestown is to be decided by the votes of the people of the two cities.

—At a fire at Rutland, Vt., recently, a young man threw away a pail of water, remarking that it was too hot to do any good.

—In Williamsburg, Va., on Thursday, a horse threw two young men, who had mounted him in a frolic, and killed them both.

—"Consistency, thou art a jewel," and "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," are two familiar quotations whose originators no one has yet been able to discover.

—Boston protests against the destruction of Independence Square, and asks what the country would think and say if she proposed to dig down Bunker Hill to fill up the flats on Mystic river, or to destroy Faneuil Hall for any purpose of ordinary convenience or emolument.

—The Shakers at Alfred, Maine, are negotiating the sale of their real estate there to Portland parties for $100,000. and have sent two of their number to the Shenandoah to examine the country, authorizing them to erect buildings there for the society, if they think it advisable.

—Mrs. Stowe writes from Florida "that a country cannot be laid flat down under a war, burned over with fire, and all its pleasant things laid waste, and come up again so as to stand even with the undisturbed civilization of Northern towns, in one, two, or three years." In this, at least, Mrs. Stowe has truth on her side.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* complains of the hideous stoves in the street cars of that city, and demands their removal on the ground that passengers are constantly in danger of being thrown against them, and that the constant opening and closing of the car doors cause hot and cold blasts of wind to strike them.

—Saxe broke his arm the other day. Too bad! We hope it hasn't permanently injured his *humerus*.—*Lowell Courier*.

Thanks for your kind condolence; I would write
A merry rhyme, in answer, if I might;
But then—confound the fall—the very stone
That broke my *humerus* hurt my *funny-bone!*
J. G. S.

—The Albany *Argus* relates that when a certain railroad was first opened, a rural member came down to the depot, closely examined everything, and, after inquiring how much they charged to go to the next station and return, said:—"Well, I guess I'll come down to-morrow and ride a bit on your road, but if I don't come on time you needn't wait."

—Consul Shepard writes that while the Oneida was sinking Lieutenant George K. Adams and Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart went below, forced the doors of the magazine, got cartridges, loaded and fired a gun three times, and were in the act of loading the fourth time when the ship had sunk so far astern that the rifle gun at the bow fell over and killed the former.

—A Bloomington boy who found the dead body of his brother, his fellow-soldier, on the battle-field of Gettysburg, and buried it in a grave dug with his own hands, was surprised a few days ago by the sudden reappearance of that brother, alive and well, at their home. Dead men tell no tales, and so he is bound to believe his brother when he assures him he must have buried some other boy's brother.

—Flora Mills, the female burglar, whom Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has just pardoned, is 17 years old, and was for a number of years a captive among the Indians. She was taken from her captors, with a number of others, two years ago, and left homeless, friendless, and penniless at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She led an abandoned life until arrested for burglary and sentenced to prison. She is to be sent to the Home of the Friendless, in Cincinnati.

—A man in Nevada advertises "the imperial hair restorative or capillary fertilizer," which is warranted to "replace in the physical system the property and power that are devoted by nature to build up hair that had become dormant or inert, through the waste of age or through the exhaustive influences incident to a residence in a hot and dry climate like this of the Pacific coast, which causes an unnatural evaporation of the secretions of the follicles and sebaceous glands of the head, and especially of the scalp."

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 SOUTH WHARVES
AND
No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL WILLIAM CATTELL.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·20 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 9·35 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7·40 A. M. |
| | arrives at Erie | 8·20 P. M |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 11·40 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9·00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 10·00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 7·50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6·00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7·20 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 8·40 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9·25 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6·20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 4·00 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 3·30 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 12 45 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Lock Haven | 8·00 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9 45 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6 50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. | leaves Williamsport | 12 25 A. M. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 5 20 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9·25 A. M. |

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. These of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3¾, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 1¾, 8·30, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7¾, 8·10, 9·20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad. New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
11 1

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRA RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.
1 21 tf

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M |
| Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and | 6·50 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 11·50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9·45 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12·11 A. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12·00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6·30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and | 6·25 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12·55 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 4·25 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations

## OBITUARY.

**George Wakeman.**

A well-known author, journalist, and stenographer of New York city, Mr. George Wakeman, died of pneumonia at his residence near Harlem on Saturday. He was but twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Connecticut, near Greenfield Hill. While still very young he instructed himself in stenography, with the design of becoming a journalist; went to New York in 1858, when sixteen years of age, where he was employed for a time upon the *Ledger* and other papers. On the establishment of the *World* he was employed upon that paper as a reporter, which position he held for several years. By constant practice he became one of the best of short-hand reporters. He was noted both for the quantity and the accuracy of his matter.

About three years ago Mr. Wakeman, who had previously been a good sketch writer, began to contribute some now well-known articles to the *Galaxy*. These were collections of quaint anecdotes mostly relating to the uses and misuses of words, strung together in an extremely amusing fashion. Being assured of his success in this department of writing, he afterwards contributed many other articles to the chief periodicals.

He was elected stenographer to the Senate of New York State in 1868, and this year held the same office in the Assembly. He discharged the duties devolving upon him in this capacity until about two weeks ago, when he was taken with the illness which resulted in his death. At that time he was engaged, among other things, in preparing for some public lectures which his friends had urged upon him as being suited to his talents.

Mr. Wakeman was a man of strict honor and spotless character. His death is the cause of deep sorrow to all who knew him.

**Bishop of Barbadoes.**

On Saturday Thomas Parry, D. D., Bishop of Barbadoes, died at his home in Western England. He was the fourth son of a clergyman of Denbighshire, and was born in 1795. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, from which he graduated with high honors, and was elected to a fellowship at Baliol College. For a few years previous to 1824 he held the small incumbency of St. Leonard's, Colchester, from which he was appointed Archdeacon of Antigua, in the West Indies. From this he was transferred in 1840 as Archdeacon to Barbadoes. On the resignation of Dr. W. H. Coleridge in 1842 he was consecrated second Bishop of Barbadoes, the emoluments of his see amounting to £2500 per annum, with a patronage of fifty livings. Dr. Parry was the author of some able "Expositions of the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, Hebrews," etc., and a number of other works, such as "Christian Stewardship" and "Christ and his Adversaries." For some time past the Bishop had resided in England, having been obliged to leave Barbadoes on account of his health.

**Ladislaus Ujhazy.**

Ladislaus Ujhazy died on the 7th instant, at San Antonio, Texas, at the advanced age of nearly eighty years. He was a compatriot of Kossuth in the Hungarian struggle for independence, and at one time during it held the governorship of the celebrated Fortress of Comorn. For a number of years past he had lived at San Antonio, where his son, Mr. F. Ujhazy, still resides.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEATH OF STACY B. BARCROFT, one of the oldest and most successful dry goods merchants of this city, occurred at his residence, No. 1803 Vine street, on Saturday last. Mr. Barcroft was born near Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1795; hence, at the time of his demise, was in the neighborhood of seventy-five years of age. He was descended from an English family of distinction, a branch of which settled in New Jersey about the year 1740. He came to this city as a boy in the year 1817, and by dint of perseverance and industry worked himself up the ladder of commercial greatness until he became a partner in the well-known firm of Bray & Barcroft, No. 407 Market street, which firm he and Mr. Bray created, and which has been carried on under the management of Mr. Barcroft until the present time, his partner, Mr. Daniel Bray, having died in 1855. The name of the firm afterwards became Barcroft, Beaver & Co., and in 1858 changed to the present title, Barcroft & Co.

Mr. Barcroft was a public-spirited, philanthropic gentleman, and was one of the few who do not permit the right hand know what the left doeth.

In manner he was quiet, retiring, courteous, and gentlemanly. As a merchant, besides being eminently successful, he was a most valuable member of the community, and his demise leaves a vacancy in commercial circles that will be deeply felt and deplored. He has been connected with the business interests of Philadelphia for more than half a century.

He is reputed to be worth over a million dollars, all of which he made by his own indefatigable perseverance and industry. He leaves a widow, but was never blessed with children.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Harmony Section, Cadets of Temperance will be organized at the Good Intent Engine house to-morrow night.

—The merchants on Market street, from Sixth to Seventh, were astounded this morning at the sight of half-a-dozen dirt scrapers and a few old brooms.

—The caisson for the bridge over the East river, at New York, was launched on Saturday. The one for the Delaware bridge will be ready about the year 1970, or some time thereafter.

—The old Falls of Schuylkill bridge is to be replaced.

—The second annual reunion of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held to-night at the College hall.

—If Providence has not otherwise directed, there will, one of these days, be work for the Coroner in the neighborhood of Eighth and Market streets. The High Constables should immediately order down "that" brick pile.

—Again there is trouble ahead for the Democracy. Cassidy is going to resign from the presidency of the Ninth and Arch crew, and then what will the "unterrified" do? Campbell's Chase of the "Monk" is at the bottom of the trouble.

—Just now a pretty little battle is going on over the Military Tax Receivership. Messrs. Harwood and Kerns both desire the "soft billet," whilst rumor has it that Peltz will appoint a *Mann*.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The Printers' Typographical Union of Philadelphia, at a meeting on Saturday evening, admitted to membership in that body a lady who is now engaged in studying a profession in this city, and who supports herself by doing compositor's work in her spare time. This is something heretofore unknown in Philadelphi, and should be counted an important victory by the friends of the cause of women's work. The lady is now regularly engaged in a prominent printing office. She was formerly the Secretary of the Memphis Printers' Union, and comes with a certificate of membership from that society. Under these circumstances the Typographical Union could not doother wise than receive her.

RUNAWAY.—Officer McCormick, of the Schuylkill Harbor force, on Saturday night captured a runaway horse, with buggy attached, at the west end of Market street bridge. Lieutenant Jacoby subsequently ascertained that the team belonged to a Mr. Lafferty, who keeps a hotel at Thirty-second and Market streets, and caused it to be returned to him.

## FEMININE.

**Arrest of Supposed Impostors.**

Detective Gordon and Special Officer Roberts this morning succeeded in arresting two females named Sarah and Laura Haines, mother and daughter, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, on the charge of conspiring to defraud by false representations. The two, it appears, travel, as it is termed, "on their shape," and represent that they are daily expecting a handsome legacy. Some days ago they called on a Mrs. Shivers, doing business at Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, and ordered some $1000 worth of fancy and fine underwear, stating that they would call and pay for them in a few days. It appears that they afterwards endeavored to obtain a portion of the goods, when Mrs. Shivers, suspecting something wrong, called at the Detective Office, and lodged information with Chief Kelley.

A watch was then set on them, and they were tracked from place to place until to-day, when the arrest was made. The two, seeing the officers, separated several times and ran through several alleys, but all to no purpose. It has also been ascertained that they have been boarding at No. 1315 Locust street, since the 26th of January, and have succeeded in running up a board-bill of some $300, besides $25 for "extras." The prisoners are respectably-dressed, lady-like personages, and would not for one moment be suspected of any dishonesty. They stoutly deny the charge made against them, and aver that the whole affair is simply persecution. They will have a hearing this afternoon, when the whole matter will be more fully developed.

## PUGILISM.

**A Prize Fight that Did Not Come Off.**

The so-called "manly art of self-defense" seems to be gaining ground in this city daily, and prize fights are becoming as common as flies in August. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Whalen and Officers Reeves, Gallagher, and Dennisson, of the Second district, noticed a gang of roughs proceeding down Fifth street, and, surmising their intent, separated and followed after them. The roughs proceeded to Stone House lane, below Second street, where a suitable spot was selected, stakes driven, and a ring formed. The two principals then entered the ring, their seconds followed, and all being in readiness, time was about being called when the officers appeared. If a battery of 100-pound Armstrong guns had opened on them the consternation of the crew could not have been greater. Like so many hares from before a pack of hounds they started for their respective holes, and went scampering in all directions. The major portion of them succeeded in escaping, the officers turning their attention to the principals and the seconds, whom they arrested and took before Aldermau Lutz, who held them in $600 bail each to answer. The former are named Samuel McClain and Francis Tole, the latter Joseph McKeever and William Cergee.

THE NEW STEAM COLLIER ACHILLES, built by the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Chester, for the Reading Railroad Company, left Chester at 12·35 P. M. on Saturday, on a trial trip. Arriving opposite Market street at 1·09 P. M., she again started down the river, and at 1·46 P. M. passed the flag-staff at Fort Mifflin, making the run of 8¾ miles in 37 minutes. She arrived at the Navy Yard at 2·14 P. M., a total distance of 16½ miles in one hour and four minutes. The run was made on a flood tide, for which a credit of one knot is given, but the wind was dead ahead and blowing fresh, which will about compensate for the tide favor. The Achilles was light, drawing about nine feet aft and eight feet forward. After passing the Navy Yard the course was shaped for Pier No. 12 of the Richmond coal docks, where she arrived in one hour and 34 minutes from Chester, a distance of 20 miles, including slowages, turning, and lines to the dock. During the trip the hoisting machinery for discharging coals from four hatches at the same time were worked and gave great satisfaction. The excursionists were mostly connected with the Reading Railroad, and were:—F. B. Gowen, Esq., President; J. E. Wootten, Chief Engineer of Railroad Machinery; S. Jeffrey, Master Machinist in charge of colliers; J. S. Rilles, General Manager of Colliers; Captain W. B. Gallager, Superintendent of Construction; W. B. Reaney, of the Pennsylvania Iron Works in charge of the Achilles; Admiral F. J. Gowen, of the steam collier fleet; Commodore Fred. C. Gowen, steam collier fleet; G. W. Hall, late Chief Engineer United States Navy. The performances of the Achilles gave great satisfaction, and the builders are to have six more completed by May, The Hercules is to be ready on Monday next. The Achilles is the first of the fleet of 1000 tons, and is 195 feet in length, 37 feet beam, depth 15 feet, and is brig-rigged. She has one engine, with 40-inch cylinder and 30-inch stoke piston. Her screw is 10 feet in diameter, with 17 feet pitch, and makes 80 revolutions a minute on 35 pounds pressure of steam. She was estimated to make a speed of 10 knots an hour laden, but from her performance on Saturday it is thought she will exceed that by at least two knots. The Reading Railroad have thus far built steam colliers of 500, 600, 800, and 1000 tons burden as experiments, and in a short time they will decide upon which class to build. It will require over 500 vessels to do their work, full particulars of which have been given already.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—Yesterday afternoon an intoxicated individual named John Entwistle, whilst laboring under a heavy load of fighting whisky, endeavored to raise a row at Orthodox street and Trenton avenue, Frankford. Lieutenant McLea and Officer Drake, noticing the disturbance from a distance, quickly hurried to the spot, and arrested Entwistle, not without considerable difficulty, however, as he stoutly resisted them and handled Officer Drake pretty roughly. Whilst on the way to the station house a fellow named Charles Everts, a boon companion of Entwistle, made an assault on the officers and attempted to rescue the prisoner. In this he was foiled. He then called upon a crowd that had collected to assist him, and endeavored by all means in his power to create a riot. At length the officers arrested him also, and Alderman Stearne held Entwistle in $500 bail to answer, and Everts in $1300 to answer the charges of assault and battery upon the officer and attempting to incite to riot. Everts at the time was under $2000 bonds to keep the peace.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Pugh will introduce Mr. John G. Saxe, who will lecture upon the subject of "French Folks at Home," after which he will recite his poems of "The Proud Miss McBride" and "The Press." Mr. Saxe is one of the few humorous writers of the day whose humor consists in something more than mere extravagance, and in the capacity of lecturer he is almost as well known and popular as in that of poet. Those who attend at the Academy this evening may expect one of the most pleasing entertainments of the season.

A DARK CHAPTER.—Thomas Todd, an ebony-hued descendant of Ham, on Saturday night stole a pair of boots from the store of one John Le Boa, for which deed he was arrested and committed to prison.

Thomas Craig, another "gemman" of color, stole a ring valued at $8 from one Charles Hallstork. Thomas took a ride in the same carriage with Todd.

Annie Anderson, a female of color, picked the pocket of Martha Hallowell of $3·50. She was also sent below.

BURGLARY.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night the residence of Charles Souder, No. 849 North Seventh street, was entered by burglars who jimmied open a back door and ransacked the place from top to bottom, the family being absent at the time. The bedchamber was visited, bureaus broken open, drawers upset, boxes overhauled, and a considerable amount of jewelry and cash carried off.

CAPTURED.—Pat. Brady was arrested by Officer Hassett, of the Sixth district force, on Saturday night, on the charge of having robbed the store of John Kelley, No. 2128½ Market street, a few nights ago. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central.

## COUNTERFEITS.

**Internal Revenue Beer Stamps—Hearing in the Case of W. B. Grover.**

The recent visit of Chief Whiteley, of the Secret Service Department, to this city, resulted in the arrest of two men named Frank Mackey and Morris H. Traubel, the former charged with dealing in counterfeit revenue beer stamps, and the latter with the manufacture of the plate from which the same were printed. These parties pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced each to three years imprisonment. The Chief appears to have left the good work undone, for Deputy Marshal Beale on Saturday night arrested William B. Grover while in the act of disposing of a bundle of counterfeits. He recovered the property, and escorted Grover to Moyamensing. At noon to-day the prisoner had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibler, in the United States Grand Jury Room. Assistant District Attorney Valentine represented the Commonwealth, and Theo. Oehlschlager and H. K. Lippincott, Esqs., appeared for the defendant.

The testimony taken in the case was as follows:—

Joseph L. Wight sworn—I reside No. 813 Depot street; know the defendant, Mr. Grover (counterfeit stamps exhibited); I got these stamps from Mr. Grover on Saturday evening last; had an engagement with him at a lager-beer saloon, on Fifth street, below Shippen; the first name of the beer-saloon keeper is Adam; I got them from Mr. Grover in front of the saloon: I was to pay him fifty cents on the dollar; the stamps were handed to me by Grover in the presence of Deputy Marshal Beale; I had informed the officer in the afternoon.

Cross-examined—My business is that of bartender; have not been doing anything for some time past; have lived at No. 813 Depot street over a year; I tended bar for my father at Atlantic City last year; I came to purchase these stamps by a suggestion from Mr. Grover; met Grover a week ago in Independence Square; first got acquainted with him through Mr. Mackey; did not pay Grover for the stamps; was to give him $200 for the bundle: I know Colonel Sherman; saw him a couple of days ago; had no conversation with him about the defendant; I knew Sherman was charged with the same offense, for I was present at the time of the hearing; as soon as the stamps were handed to me Officer Beale stepped up and arrested the prisoner; I am not a detective; I bought the stamps merely to turn him over to the law; I did so as a law-abiding citizen; I am no officer of the United States; was not employed by any one to do this job; am not to be recompensed; have not had a conversation with any one as to pay.

Mr. Grover (rather excitedly)—Here, pointing to Deputy Marshal Schuyler, is a gentlemen I spoke to about this matter over a month ago.

District Attorney Valentine—Oh, never mind that.

Deputy Marshal Charles E. Beale sworn—Saw Grover on Saturday evening in a beer saloon on S. Fifth street; was there by appointment with Mr. Wight; went there in consequence of information received from the witness who has just left the stand; Grover came into the beer saloon and conversed with Wight, and left in about fifteen minutes; Grover returned soon after, and both men went towards the door; I heard something said about 9 o'clock, and they went out together; I missed them both at this time; soon after I met Wight coming down on the east side of Fifth street; at 9 o'clock I saw the two men meet in front of the saloon, and saw Grover pass a bundle to Wight; I then crossed the street, seized the package, and arrested the prisoner; the bundle contained the counterfeit revenue beer stamps; after the arrest, the prisoner said:—"I did not sell any stamps to Wight."

District Attorney—Did not Wightman——

Counsellor Oehlschlager—Not Wightman, but Wight. This is not the bundle game.

Witness continued—Wight said he didn't know what was in the bundle, but then corrected himself by saying they were stamps; he wanted me to take him to his wife's house; I told him no, that I could not; he said, "I suppose they will go right up and search my house;" I told him I thought they would; when I got to Seventh and Federal streets, he wanted to stop in a friend's to get a drink; it was James Kane's place; he asked for a piece of paper, that he was going to telegraph to Colonel Whiteley; he left the note with Mr. Kane; I then put him in prison; Kane said to Grover, "What shall I do?—send them to New York?" I think this was in reference to more of the stamps.

Cross-examination—Question by counsel—Who set this job up?

The District Attorney objected to such a question.

Question—When did you first see Mr. Wight?

Witness—I saw him at 5 o'clock on saturday afternoon in consequence of information received; Wight told me he had made an appointment with Grover to buy some stamps; I think I would have seen money if it had passed between Grover and Wight.

After argument the Commissioner committed the defendant in default of bail.

## HEAVY ROBBERY.

**The Danger of Leaving Dwellings Unoccupied.**

On Saturday afternoon the family of Mr. P. D. Shirk, No. 352 N. Thirty-first street, closed their dwelling as they thought securely, and left to pay a visit to some friends. During their absence some thieves attempted to force an entrance through the front door, failing in which they turned their attention to one in the rear, which they succeeded in jimmying open. They then leisurely proceeded about their work, and with the tact of regular "cracksmen" selected only the most valuable articles, carrying off a lot of silver knives, forks, spoons, soup ladles, goblets, napkin rings, plate, etc., five sets of jewelry, several valuable necklaces, a lot of silk dresses, and six velvet cloaks.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning at the rooms of the department, Fifth and Adelphia streets.

A petition for a sewer on Cambridge street, between Mill and Armat, was considered, and one of two feet six inches in diameter was authorized to be constructed at the expense of the petitioners.

On reference from Councils a three-feet sewer on Grape street, in the Twenty-first ward, was authorized, and by petition one of three feet diameter on Ninth street, between South and Christian, and another on Locust street, between Vaughan and Fifteenth streets, were authorized.

On Twenty-third street, from Christian street to fifty feet south of Pemberton, a three-feet sewer was authorized, which, with the inlets and manholes, is to be constructed at the expense of the petitioner.

Deeds of dedication for Eleventh, Tenth, Ninth, Ontario, and Tioga streets, in the Twenty-third ward, were approved.

A plan and profile of the proposed extension of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway upon Locust street were submitted, and were examined and approved.

A plan of the fifth section of the Twenty-third ward was called up and approved. This approval sets at rest the much-disputed question of grade on C and Somerset streets. Adjourned.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE ROBBED—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEF.—On Wednesday, March 16, 1870, Dr. S. W. Beckwith missed from his office, No. 1220 Walnut street, a gold watch, a number of surgical instruments and medical books, and a valise. The Doctor had studying under him one Colonel D. B. Smith, who mysteriously disappeared about the time the articles were missed. To this individual suspicion pointed, and the detectives were notified. Since then they have been at work, and from information received, Detectives Cobb and Levy this morning visited a house on Twelfth street, below Catharine, with a search-warrant, in the hope of recovering the stolen property. Detective Levy entered the premises by the front door, while Detective Cobb took a position at the gate, on a small street in the rear. It so happened that Smith was in the house at the time. The presence of Levy drove him out the back way into the arms of Detective Cobb. The goods were not recovered. They had been sent West, where Smith, it is understood, intended to set up business. Defendant will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

INCORRECT.—Lieutenant Smith, of the Delaware Harbor Police, informs us that no row occurred in Oak street on Friday morning last, but that on Thursday night a party of drunken sailors endeavored to "raise a breeze," all of whom were arrested and afterwards discharged. Lieutenant Smith and his men, we are happy to say, are always "on deck."

THE OLD MAN'S HOME.—A grand concert for the benefit of this very deserving institution will be given in the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, April 2. Some of the most popular amateur performers of the city will appear and a programme of first-class music will be presented.

ESCAPE OF A BANK ROBBER.—Billy Forester, alias Billy or Frank Campbell, alias Frank Livingstone, alias Frank Harding, alias Frank Howard, who was arrested on Saturday by Pinkerton's Detective Police, on the charge of being concerned in the late bank robbery at Wilkesbarre, Pa., this morning made good his escape. He was brought to the office of the agency preparatory to being sent to Wilkesbarre, where, by some means at present unknown, he succeeded in getting away. He left the office on Third street and ran up Market with nothing on but his drawers and shirt. At Seventh and Market his peculiar appearance attracted the attention of a policeman, who stopped him. He said by way of excuse that he had been on a drunk the night before, and on waking up this morning found that his clothes were stolen. On this representation he was allowed to proceed. A reward of $200 is offered by Mr. Pinkerton to any one who will rearrest him. The following is a description of the man:—

He is twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, slim build, but tough and wiry, rather broad square shoulders, weighs 140 pounds, rather long, spare face, black eyes, having a wild expression, high square forehead, mouth narrow, and corners drawn down, the upper lip stands out a little; he has a medium-sized straight nose, straight black hair, cut short, moustache and goatee of about three weeks' growth, now probably shaved off; he has sunken cheeks, but high cheek bones, small narrow foot, and generally walks with his hands in his coat pocket; is troubled with a bad cough, has a tooth out of left upper jaw, and a bracelet in India ink on left wrist.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon George Lutz, aged 8 years, fell from the foundation wall of a new building on Dauphin street, above Trenton avenue, and striking on his head sustained injuries of such a character that death ensued about 2 o'clock this morning. After the accident he was removed to his uncle's, No. 882 Orchard street, where the Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last night the barn of a Mr. Swain, situated on the Darby road, back of the "Blue Bell," was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss not known.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Judgments.**

*Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharwood.*

The following cases were decided this morning:

By Thompson, J.:—

Reitz's appeal from the Common Pleas of Snyder county. Appeal dismissed.

Bazian vs. Alter et al. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Now, March 21, 1870, it is ordered that the appeal be dismissed, if the complainants in the bill filed below for an injunction and relief do, within twenty days from the date of this order, increase the sureties in amount to the sum of $50,000, to be approved by the President Judge of Schuylkill county, to answer, etc., on account of damage, etc., by reason of such injunction; otherwise, in default thereof, the peremptory injunction to be dissolved. The costs to await the event of the suit.

Appeal of Brown, administrator of Sherwood, from the Orphans' Court of Wayne county. Decree affirmed.

Rhodes *et. al.* vs. Childs. Error to the Common Pleas of Montour county. Judgment affirmed.

Yerkes & Co. vs. Wilson. Error to the Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment affirmed.

Agnew, J.:—

Roberts vs. Riker. Error to the Common Pleas of Susquehanna county. Judgment affirmed.

Cook & Wakely vs. The Township of Deerfield. Error to the Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Anthony Shaiff vs. John Keener, *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Foster & Barcalou vs. John McGrau. Error to the Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment affirmed.

Isaac Goldin vs. Sarah Faber. Error to the Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment affirmed.

R. H. Sackett vs. Henry Spencer. Error to the Common Pleas of Bradford county. Judgment affirmed.

Michael Uhler vs. The Farmers' National Bank of Bucks county. Error to the Common Pleas of Bucks county. Judgment affirmed.

Sharswood, J.:—

Robinson vs. Cox. Error to the Common Pleas of Tioga county. Order affirmed.

Deysher vs. Triebel. Error to the Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

The Reading Industrial Manufacturing Co. vs. Graiff. Error to the Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment affirmed.

McGinnis vs. Nunamaker. Error to the Common Pleas of Bucks county. Judgment affirmed.

Keller vs. Bricker. Error to the Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment affirmed.

McCabe vs. Fitzpatrick. Error to the Common Pleas of Wayne county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

*In re* Springbrook Township road. Certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Luzerne county. Order affirmed.

Colton vs. Babcock. Error to the Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

McCreedy's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Appeal quashed at costs of appellant.

The lists for Northampton, Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, and Carbon counties were called this morning.

**The Corkery Homicide.**

*Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.*

This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Quick, charged with the murder of Dennis Corkery, was called for trial, and at the time of our going to press the jury is being selected. The accused is a stoutly-built, light-haired German, about thirty or thirty-five years old, and of genteel appearance. On the part of the Commonwealth it is alleged that on the night of January 23, about 10 o'clock, the deceased and two or three friends were standing at Fifth and Thompson streets, talking about birds, when the prisoner, a stranger to them, stepped up and said, "To h— with your birds." The deceased asked if that remark was addressed to him, and was at once stabbed in the abdomen by the accused. The friends of Corkery interfered, but were likewise stabbed, some of them receiving serious wounds. An officer arrived at the scene of disturbance, and arrested the prisoner. Corkery was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died on the following day. When the prisoner was searched a bloody knife was found upon him. He was under the influence of liquor, and said he had been assailed by these parties, and had only striven to defend himself. Under these circumstances the prosecuting attorneys indicated their intention of pressing for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 City 6s, New | 101⅜ | 100 sh Read R..b60. | 48⅛ |
| $1818-82 Leh 6s, '84.. | 85 | 100 do..s10.48 | 1-16 |
| $500 do.....c. | 85½ | 100 do..s30wn.48 | 1-16 |
| $1000 Leh V R n bds Cp.... | 95¾ | 300 do..1s.b60. | 48⅛ |
| 50 sh Cam & A R. | 115 | 200 do.1s.s30wn.48 | 1-16 |
| 15 sh. Minehill R... | 51¾ | 100 do....b60. | 48⅛ |
| 100 sh Leh Na....c. | 31½ | 100 do..s5x1.48 | 1-16 |
| 35 sh Read R.s5x1. tranaf.... | 48⅛ | $100 do..s30wn.48 | 1-16 |
| | | 100 do....b60. | 48⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $19000 W Jer 7s..... | 96 | $1000 Phil & E 7s.... | 87¾ |
| $1000 Leh V n bds.. cp.. | 95¾ | 69 sh Penna R..1s. | 56½ |
| $5000 City 6s, New | 102 | 10 do..... | 56¾ |
| $2000 Pa 6s, 1 se..... | 103¾ | 99 do.....1s. | 56¾ |

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1023 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

# THIRD EDITION

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

### Gen. Pleasonton Succeeds Bailey.

### Commissioner Delano in Trouble.

### "San Domingo Billy"

### Judge Bradley Confirmed at Last.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The New York Collectorship.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Immediately after reading the journal the Senate went into Executive session at the request of the President, and confirmed Gen. Pleasonton as Collector of the Thirty-second District of New York, vice Bailey, removed.

**Judge Bradley.**

It is understood that the case of Judge Bradley, nominated as Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, will also be taken up, that case having been postponed until to-day.

**The Cadet Investigation.**

The House Military Committee was at work this morning on the report of the cadet investigation in the cases of Mungen, Covode, Brooks, Churchill, and others, against whom there was not enough evidence to establish fraud. The report will be laid before the House this week.

**Removal of Mr. Delano.**

Rumors about the intended removal of Commissioner Delano increase. It is said that members of Congress, who represent large districts, have protested to the President against the tyrannous conduct of Delano's revenue officials. The defalcation of Bailey, who was [a special pet of Delano, has had the effect of weakening the latter's influence at the White House. It is not supposed that Delano was a party to Bailey's frauds, but he is accused of sustaining him in his exactions upon the business men of the Thirty-second District of New York. Boutwell is very much incensed at Delano, and altogether he is in trouble.

**Modest Request.**

Colonel Bindirot Cherokee, whose tobacco establishment was seized in Indian Territory for violation of the Revenue laws, was before the Judiciary Committee to-day, asking for such a construction of the law as would release his place. The committee are of opinion that the request is by far too modest to be granted.

**Judge Bradley Confirmed.**

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

## CONGRESS.

**House.**

*Continued from Second Edition.*

By Mr. Roots, authorizing water guages to be established and observations made on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, with a view to obtaining information for the protection of alluvial lands from overflow and to improving navigation.

Also, authorizing terms of the United States District Court to be held at Helena, Ark.

Also, a bill remedial of laws that do injustice to the loyal men of States latterly in rebellion in the collection of dues from the Government.

By Mr. Banks, for the promotion of commerce and amity between the people of the United States and Mexico, by encouraging citizens of the United States to aid Mexico in the development of her resources.

By Mr. Palmer, joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature relating to the initial point of the North Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Johnson, granting lands and right of way to the Sacramento Irrigation and Navigation Company. Also granting lands to the Sierra Iron Company. Also to amend the pension laws. Also granting the right of way for the Almaden road through certain lands in California.

By Mr. Sargent, for distribution of United States statutes and reports of the Supreme Court to the Circuit judges.

By Mr. Wilson (of Minn.), memorial of the Minnesota Legislature in relation to the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal.

By Mr. Fitch, to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Chaves, to aid in the construction of wagon roads in New Mexico. Also to expedite the survey of certain lands.

By Mr. Straders relating to captures made by the United States gunboats Conestoga, Lexington, and A. O. Tyler on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in April and May, 1862.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Hawley, for Mr. Willard, directing the Secretary of the Interior to include in the instructions to United States Marshals for taking the census directions to obtain statistics respecting surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors of the War of 1812, and the widows of such. Adopted.

By Mr. Crebs, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statements showing the amount and description of bonds purchased by him since the 1st of July, 1869, on account of the sinking fund, and on account of the liquidation of the public debt. Adopted.

By Mr. Burchard, declaring that the business interests of the Southern and Western States imperatively require a greater amount of circulating currency, to be used in those States, and that a distribution of national banking circulation by which three-fourths of the entire amount is issued to associations in States having in the aggregate less than one-third of the population of the Union, is partial and unjust, and should be remedied by a redistribution, or by an increase of the existing bank circulation in States and Territories having less than their due share, so that every part of the Union can secure its just proportion.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Cullom directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office, as such balances appear on the books of the department on the 30th of June, 1869, and showing what amount thereof has since been paid. Adopted.

By Mr. Williams, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and to extend the time for its payment to a period when it will be least oppressive to the people, and that the interest-bearing debt of the United States should not be increased by causing a surrender of any part of the present circulating medium not bearing interest, and by the substitution therefor of interest-bearing bonds. Adopted.

By Mr. Holman, declaring it as the judgment of the House that the policy of granting subsidies in public lands to railroads and other corporations ought to be discontinued, and that every consideration of public policy and equal justice to the whole people require that the public lands shall be held for the exclusive purpose of securing homesteads to actual settlers under the Homestead and Preemption law, subject to reasonable appropriations of such lands for purposes of education. Adopted.

By Mr. Kerr, requesting the President to inform the House whether any military force has been sent to the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee, in Kansas, and if so, in what number, for what purpose, on whose procurement, etc. Adopted.

By Mr. Shanks, calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to the letter-carrier system. Adopted.

By Mr. Tyson (Ind.), instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the suppoenaing of witnesses on claims for pensions. Adopted.

Mr. Stokes reported a bill for taking the ninth census, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Allison desired to amend it by adding sections for appointment of members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stokes declined to permit the amendment to be offered.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed. It requires information to be obtained from insurance and railroad companies, etc.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**South American News.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LISBON, March 21.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The war news is unimportant. The vomito is still prevalent in the city, though its ravages are mainly confined to foreign residents.

**Another Spanish Crisis.**

MADRID, March 21.—A deep interest is felt in political matters here, and a crisis is imminent. General Prim's victory on the loan bill apparently involves the retirement of Regent Serrano.

**Casey, the Fenian Poet.**

DUBLIN, March 21.—The funeral of Casey, the Fenian poet, occurred in this city yesterday. Vast crowds of people were in attendance.

## *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Wilmington Conference Adjourns sine die—The Appointments.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 21.—The Wilmington Conference adjourned *sine die* to-day at noon. The following are the most important of the appointments announced:—

J. D. Curtis, P. E. Wilmington district.

WILMINGTON.

Asbury—Charles Hill.
St. Pauls—Q. S. Clymer.
Union—S. L. Gracey.
Scott—F. M. Chatham.
Grace—A. Cookman.
Brandywine—John Shilling.
Mount Salem—J. B. Rigg.
Newport—Joshua Humphrey.
Chester Circuit—V. Gray.
New Castle—W. B. Walton.
St. George's—H. S. Thompson.
Delaware City—John Allen.
Middletown—H. Colclazer.
Odessa—Wesley Kenney.
Newark—John France.
Northeast—T. L. Poulson.
Smyrna—A. Rittenhouse.
Dover—J. H. Lightbourne.
Camden—J. D. Sypherd.
Wyoming—T. L. Tompkinson.
Felton—D. R. Thomas.
Milford—E. Stubbs.
Georgetown—Elijah Miller.
Easton—George A. Phœbus.
Chestertown—J. B. Merritt.
Centreville—J. W. Pierson.
Preston—P. M. Comins.
Sadlersville—E. B. Aldred.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Cotton very quiet but firm at 23c. Wheat steady at $1·25@1·27. Corn active; white, 90@92c.; yellow, 91@93c. Oats, 53@54c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Mess Pork quiet at $21. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c.; hams, 19c. Lard quiet at 15@16c. Whisky firm at 99c.@$1

## RICHINGS IN NEW ORLEANS.

**Southern Criticism—Another Result of the Fifteenth Amendment.**

The New Orleans *Times* of the 17th instant says:—

And here for a cursory resume. The rattling, dashing *Postilion of Lonjumeau* was rendered on Sunday night with the *esprit* and *verve* which vein the groundwork of the piece itself. Mr. Bowler was full of *vim* in "Chapelon." "Bijou" was a second edition of "Beppo," not the least lost in the translation, a rather subsequent issue. Peakes is a young aspirant of decided talents. In many portraitures he has displayed genius. We have set a mark upon him. Impressed with no vaticinal powers, we simply venture to predict he will rise to distinction in his profession. We have watched this young Henry C. Peakes, and from his "Devilshoof" down to his "Bijou," ay, we may say his "Fernando," we have seen enough to trace salient features of conception, comprehensive reach and compass, appropriately admixed, in his vocal and dramatic embodiments. Then we had *Il Trovatore*, in which Mr. Drayton gave us a transcript of his original "Count de Luna." The rich, deep notes of his thoroughly intonated baritone rang out in the silence of the gloom that inhabited most of the scenes of which this opera is composed, with telling effect, and the chime of "Manrico's" tenor, as the solos he sings seemingly issue out of the profounder bass of the Count, fell on us like a gush of music that, though soft, is loud enough to undertone the wave; a breath along the shore of song had stirred the ripple of sounding harmony.

It is hard to say exactly what this means, but we infer that on the whole the critic is favorable to Mrs. Bernard's enterprise.

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